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nantic hill, almost in above the city, on the coast. The location a very design \$6 to \$10 per

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without one lines and re-woollen blankets; os t bandages, to as usual. M. S. ROGERS, M. D.

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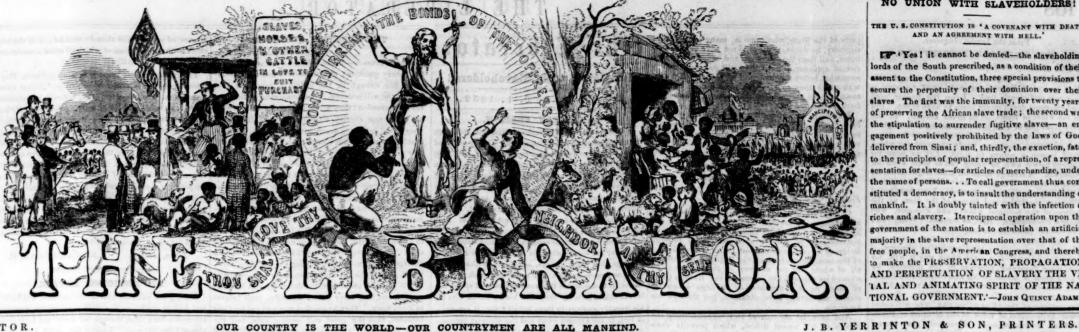
VIN'S

Rooms, STREET, BOOTS Floan-82 50 per annum, in advance. Fall remittances are to be made, and all letters the pecuaiary concerns of the paper are to

to the General Agent. P Fice copies will be sent to one address for TEN

Abertisements making less than a square ina times for 75 cts. -one square for \$1 00. The Agents of the American, Massachusetts, ania and Ohio Anti-Slavery Societies are auand to receive subscriptions for the Liberator.

Fascial Committee. - Francis Jackson, Ellis FARMUR CORNER QUINCY, SAMUEL PHILBRICK, LL PRILLIPS. [This Committee is responsible the mancial economy of the paper-not for



NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS!

THE U. S. CONSTITUTION IS 'A COVENANT WITH DEATH AND AN AGREEMENT WITH HELL.'

Yes! it cannot be denied-the slaveholding ords of the South prescribed, as a condition of their assent to the Constitution, three special provisions to secure the perpetuity of their dominion over their slaves The first was the immunity, for twenty years, of preserving the African slave trade; the second was the stipulation to surrender fugitive slaves-an engagement positively prohibited by the laws of God, lelivered from Sinai; and, thirdly, the exaction, fatal to the principles of popular representation, of a representation for slaves-for articles of merchandize, under the name of persons. . . To call government thus constituted a democracy, is to insult the understanding of mankind. It is doubly tainted with the infection of riches and slavery. Its reciprocal operation upon the government of the nation is to establish an artificial najority in the slave representation over that of the free people, in the American Congress, and thereby to make the PRESERVATION, PROPAGATION AND PERPETUATION OF SLAVERY THE VI-TAL AND ANIMATING SPIRIT OF THE NA-TIONAL GOVERNMENT.'-JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

WM. LLOYD GARRISON, EDITOR.

OUR COUNTRY IS THE WORLD-OUR COUNTRYMEN ARE ALL MANKIND.

BOSTON, MASS., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1852.

WHOLE NO. 1132.

[OL. XXII. NO. 40.

of the North has been subjected to as severe a of the North has been subjected to as severe a as any party ever withstood. Fanatisem and sleen combined in the attempt to root out uity is the North, and to hunt down and de-all sho were faithful to the compromises of the attempt. Southern Whigs, blinded by party her and reckless of ultimate consequences, ap-del and cheered on the fierce crusade against not see in the North, who breasted the storm of an and abolitionism, and by their courage stancy preserved a party organization, whose stancy preserved a party organization of the line of ldivision, bind together the two sections of the states, and maintain the Union of the States. Youthern Democracy, given way to the loss pressure which was brought to bear by insecombinations and local interests which closs communication brought into the field, class and abolitionism brought into the field, concratic party, notwithstanding the nationality eed, would have been confined to a section, deed unable to uphold the Constitution or the destruction of the reserved rights of the The highest honor is, therefore, due to the Democracy, which has stood firm, as well as for the high patriotism which inspired its duct, and enabled it to withstand the powerful

DEMOCRACY AND SLAVERY.—We find in the Sa-seal Georgian a letter from Hon, Joseph W. then, M. C., in which the support of Pierce and ag is urged upon the people of Georgia on such and we, of the present day, look to the Northern acy as to the party, if not of our 'natural set of our friende. With the exception of few honorable, and by me, honored gentlemen, Whigs of the North are fixedly, and irrecoverahaddle to our institution of Southern slavery .oresce must, at no very remote day, be poured on us, the arm of the thousands of pure men of thern Democracy, after our own courageous If defence, for which we should stand ever prepar-t, under God, our chief defence.'

lidste for the Presidency; and the selec-

From the Carolina Spartan.

INSUBORDINATION OF NEGROES. e perceive by the Virginia papers, that, within sistance has been manifested by the negroes very portion of the State, to the authority of cowners, than ever known before. The negroes attack their masters and overseers, when anything goes arong with them; and in the settlement of the matter, such is the laxity of punishment generally, that the negroes are often the victors. The Frederick Va. Herald says it knows of several instances of the lind Frieder. red to. Some negroes will not be y their owners, and go so far as to resist sehment from that quarter. The servants in the chert children that the relative Master and slave does not of right exist, henceforth the word Mister is to be used Master; and instead of addressing them the blacks, require their children to call them is no great thing in itself: but it of the times, and shows conclusively, that age of progress, the negroes are making prosame paper says that it is now a ble point as to which color shall use the side-and which give way. We also learn from our ages, that in the border States, there is very a stampede among the negroes-large

the name of common sense, a common a common fate, how can the people of the Stales he so blind as not to see that this Not be stayed by we aim tree by slavery, with those who hate Brait-yes, a Union of those who would fight with those who would, and are now fighting it! To us it seems that the Union, so far being desirable, has now become unsafe, un-ble, and dishonorable; and in the end, will stal to the institution of slavery. We value y more than we do the Union and in shoosing. If steel in the settlement of this question, prefer a Northern man to a negro. Viewcal and civil life; and looking upon the has the hateful instrument of its final overthrow, dissolved—we believe it would be to the best ests of the South, to dissolve their existing con-

From the St. Louis Times.

DRAYTON AND SAYRES. ardon of these rascally negro-stealers by parion of these rascally negro-stealers by resident, has aroused the indignation of every a individual in the Union, who is not either an innit of a Free Soiler. By this act, Mr. Fill-doff the diaguise which he has worn for some and he now exhibits himself to be what we wince him when he succeeded General Taylor he Presidency, a thorough-going Abolitionist, he kept himself clear of his old allies and contacts, his recommendation and support of the the kept himself clear of his old allies and condes, his recommendation and support of the
mine measures might have earned for him a
dable same with posterity; but this last set
that his sympathies, feelings, heart and soul
da them, and posterity will know where to
him. We consider him now as having forall claim to the admiration of southern men,
ding loose upon society the base and infamous
as Drayton and Sayres, who are worse that
non rogues, because they regard a violation of
sometiution and laws as a virtue, and the abstracof slaves a duty, which must be performed at
cost. Such creatures are either lunatics or
finals, or both, and should be placed where they
not repeat their crimes. Mr. Fillmore was unfiable, therefore, in liberating them and his contian only be accounted for on the supposition
his aboition sympathies anow, are as strong as
were when he became President at his abolition sympathies now, are as surong as

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PARDONING POWER. he pardon extended to Drayton and Sayres, by bridgen Fillmore, is made the subject of bitter concern by the Richmond (Va.) Examiner. It says Mr. Fillmore came into the Presidential mansion.

Indeed of Oppression.

From the Washington Union.

THE NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.

Seet always has been made a subject of party become, and since abolitionism has entered as an advantal element in Northern politics, the Democracy and so longer a motive for concealment, no longer the shape of the s

self-denying, and noble men of the Christian Abolition Societies—the American and Foreign Anti-slavery—the Beechers and Tappans.

Selections.

From the Edinburgh ' Scottish Press,' of Aug. 21. AMERICAN SLAVERY.

Much had been said of infidel agitators and abolitionists. He wished to take the opportunity of making some necessary distinctions here. It was not sufficiently understood, that there was in the American Union a large and increasing band of intelligent and pious men, who kept apart from the more libertine agitators. He had himself been present at the Anniversary Meeting of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, of which the Messra. Tappans, of New York, were influential members.—He would never forget the truly religious bearing of the leaders of that society, nor the impression made upon him by their grave and dignifled appeals to Holy Scripture. It was a libel on America—a grievous misrepresentation—to affirm that the agitation against eleveholding was identical, in the Union, with agitation against eleveholding was identical, in the Union, with agitation against regular government, or against to Holy Scripture. It was a libel on America—a grievous misrepresentation—to effirm that the agitation against elaveholding was identical, in the Union, with agitation against regular government, or against the Sabbath and the Christian religion. Some of the best and the holiest men in that republic were in the front of this truly Christian enterprise; and as to the more notorious—and he would also say more absurd—class of emancipationists, they were not as a body either libertine or infidel. A few individuals had indeed given some appearance of truth to this charge by their loose sayings. With these he had no sympathy. But because some men of violent passions, or erroneous principles, happened to be among the enemies of a real oppression, was this to make them more indifferent to the momentons interest at stake—an interest independent of parties, he eat at stake—an interest independent of parties, he common interest of humanity, which even an infidel might justly plead—though the Christian was bound tenfold to stand forth its advocate. And be must say that an uncandid use had been made of this fact—of some men of lax opinions, in other questions, being found among the asserters of liberty for the slave.

He did not know the peculiar opinions of Mr. Garrison, being found among the asserters of liberty for the slave.

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He did not know the peculiar opinions of Mr. Garrison, be the slave of this fact—of some men of lax opinions, in other questions, being found among the asserters of liberty for the slave.

He did not know the peculiar opinions of Mr. Garrison, but he could say

He has no longer a motive for concealment, no longer an incentive to hypocrisy; and so the clonk falls at once. The author of the Buffulc letter stands revealed in his own attire. The wolf has cast off his sheepskin. This Drayton and Sayres' petition was the first opportunity he had to show his real nature since the Baltimore adjournment—and abiit, evasit, erupit—that is to say, he is off like a shot!'

From the Scottish (Glasgow) Guardian.

AMERICAN SLAVERY.

In common, we are sure, with all our readers, we hate slavery in all its forms. We have no temptation to the contrary. Especially do we hate the slavery of Christian, Protestant, and republican American. It wars with the spirit and principles of true Christianity—its grand ultimate destroyer—while it is a violation of natural rights, and is associated Christianity—its grand diffinate destroyer—while it is a violation of natural rights, and is associated with universal and nameless atrocities, and, in America, with revolting inconsistency besides. In proportion to our hatred of slavery is our displeasure against the obstacles to its extinction; and among these, the infidelity of an important section of the latest the section of the Association and the Cumberland Presbyterian Association is a seminate of the Sociation of the Commissioners of the Sociations. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions allowed their insistoners of the Sociation of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions allowed their insistoners of the Sociation of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions allowed their insistoners of the Sociation of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions allowed their insistoners of the American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions allowed their insistoners of the Commissioners for Foreign Missions allowed their insistoners for Fo these, the infidelity of an important section of the abolitionists is one. They are, after all, only a small Assembly, refused to legislate on the subject of slaminority, compared with the Christian abolitionists, very, on the plea, that as spiritual bodies, they had abolitionists is one. They are, after all, only a small minority, compared with the Christian abolitionists, but a sufficient number by their noise and other appliances to create most injurious prejudices. They found abolition on infidel principles—pass infidel resolutions at public meetings—seek to identify Christianity generally with slavery—employ infidel agents, apostates from Christianity, some of whom blasphemously caricature the ordinances of the Christiani Church. From a correspondence which is going on between President Mahan, of the Oberlin Institute—one of the American colleges—and some of the friends of Christian abolition in this city, it appears that the infidelity which led to a disruption in the Anti-Slavery Society of America, a number of years ago, and of which the friends of the slave in this country so justly and loudly complain, does not consist of a few loose expressions of ardent, ill-regulated minds, but constitutes a system; and that under the sacred name of humanity, men propagate the most repulsive infidelity, destructive alike to body and soul. The pernicious effects are felt in this country as well as abroad. That the Christianity of pro-slavery churches, (as they would speak)—not Christianity of pro-slavery churches, (as they would speak)—not Christianity at all—is plain from this that though the Church of Oberlin, with which President Mahan is connected, has gone all the length that Christian churches have been or can be asked to go in connection with slavery—refinsing communion with slaveholders, abandoning the negro-pew, &c.,—that Church, so far from being, on this account, more kindly treated by the Garrisonian party, is, if possible, denounced more severely than others, and that simply because they will not abandon the ident Mahan is connected, has gone all the length that Christian churches have been or can be asked to go in connection with slavery—refusing communion with slaveholders, abandoning the negro-pew, &c.,—that Church, so far from being, on this account, more kindly treated by the Garrisonian party, is, if possible, denounced more severely than others, and that simply because they will not abandon the Bible and Christianity altogether. This plainly shows what the object of the party is; and yet the colors which they wear, and the machinery which they employ, is extensively, to say the least, anti-slavery colors and machinery.

Meanwhile, Christian men and churches of America (and, with few exceptions, this, alas! applies to all denominations,) are deeply to blame in allowing themselves to be silent and prejudiced against antislavery movements, by the hateful infidelity of others, and other causes. This constitutes no real apology in any circumstances, especially when they have an open field for labor with the disinterested, self-denying, and noble men of the Christian Aboli-

RISON.

A note addressed to the Mirror, in reply to a charge that Mr. Garrison is an 'unprincipled leader,' is met in this wise: 'We have proof to sustain our own opinion, as undeniable as that our hemisphere own opinion, as undernative as that our nemisphere is enlightened by the sun, at the noon-day hour. — Very conclusive testimony in support of so grave a charge. But 'a lie well stuck to is better than the truth told waveringly.' As further evidence, we presume, the Mirror asserts that 'it is not an unheard A public meeting, under the auspices of the Edinburgh Ladies' Emancipation Society, was held on Wednesday night, at 7 o'clock, in the Rev. Dr. French's Church, College Street, for the purpose of hearing an address from the Rev. Professor Willis, of the Free Church College, Toronto, on 'the present position of the anti-slavery cause, the hardships caused by the Fugitive Slave Act, and the claims of the Canada Refugee Relief Society.' In the course the Canada Refugee Relief Society.' In the Canada Refugee Relief Society.' In the Canada Refuge

JOHN VAN BUREN.

This public impostor said in Fancuil Hall the other day, that he formerly pledged himself not to vote for pro-slavery Presidents only while the territorial question was open. And is it not open now? Did not he and his 'dad' vow to be true to the Buffalo Platform, all of it?—to 'repeal all compromises' which might be made?—and 'fight ever' till all its principles were carried out? Certainly.

In the summer of 1849, we attended with him the

In the summer of 1849, we attended with him the great Northwest Convention at Cleveland, and had full, free conversation with him respecting the intention of the N. Y. Barnburners. We told him a fear was beginning to be felt, that they might not maintain their ground. He assured us that there was not tain their ground. He assured us that there was not the least occasion for any apprehension. They would certainly prove faithful to their public faith, and to those who had generously trusted them. How, said he, can we do otherwise, if we would? Our reputation is all pledged, and however poor, it is still worth something to those of us who have led off there. Why should we wish to damn ourselves to infamy? And without us, poor devils as we may be, the masses will not be likely to retreat. No, you may dismiss all your fears about the Barnburners. We told him the fear lay in regard to the next Presidential election, but he declared the we may be, the masses will not be likely to retreat. No, you may dismiss all your fears about the Barnburners. We told him the fear lay in regard to the next Presidential election, but he declared they would stand the test at all hazards. Now where is he? But no matter. Christianity, freedom, humanity, has its traitors, whose example is worth more than their aid. So with Judas; so with Arnold; so with Van Buren.—Portland Inquirer.

John Van Buren Dead!—John Van Buren said, at Cleveland, in 1848:—

icontest, revealing features which ought to fill every tree American with mortification and disgust.

We have heard of an infiel Society, in this city, which requires its members, as a test of admission, to abjure the Bible and faith in Jesus Christ.

Here, it would seem, are two great political organizations whose qualifications for membership require that a man should renounce all love of righteousness, all regard for human rights, all faith in human progress, and the sum of whose creed is, 'I believe in Southern slavery, and in its commands as my highest and only rule of conduct; and to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ there, the city would seem, are two great political organizations whose qualifications for membership require that a man should renounce all love of righteousness, all regard for human rights, all faith in human progress, and the sum of whose creed is, 'I believe in Southern slavery, and in its commands as my highest and only rule of conduct; and to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the city of the progress of my country, the green had been do faith in Jesus Christ.

Here, it would seem, are two great political organizations whose qualifications for membership require that a man should renounce all love of righteousness, all regard for human rights, all faith in human progress, and the sum of whose creed is, 'I believe in Southern slavery, and in its commands as my highest and only rule of conduct; and to \$\frac{1}{2}\$ the progress of my country the green all the progress of my country the green all the progress of my country the green al

After diligent inquiries, we can find no such Van Buren as is indicated in the above pledge. Prince John Van Buren, has just appropried to the sorrowful conclusion that he is DEAD!—Kenosha Telegraph.

The Cass County, Ala., National Democrat, thus welcomes Van Buren back to the rapturous embraces of the great unterrified:—

erted his party in the hour of trial-in the hour of her greatest need-let them do it.'

The editor of the Democrat calculates that Henry B. Stanton will carry some of the old liberty votes over to Pierce. Stanton will carry to that side about as many votes as Arnold carried soldiers to the British, when he deserted the American arms. Treachery such as Arnold's and Stanton's has hardly closs enough to deceive any person.-Kenosha Tele

The Boston Atlas gives us the following ory of John Van Buren's recent political somer-

There was a man in Gotham town. Who was not wondrous wise, He jumped into a Free Soil bush, And scratched out both his eyes. And when he found his eyes were out, With all his might and main, He jumped into a Hunker bush, And scratched them in again!

him their suffrage.
Poor John, fit associate of Rowdy Rynders, your

The Columbus Times, a Pierce and King oracle in Georgia, avows its willingness to support the nominees of its party, in spite of the bad com-pany into which that resolve throws it—saying:

'Prince John has publicly renounced his heresies and given in his adhesion to the Baltimore Democratic Platform, and declared that the fugitive clause of the Constitution is binding and must be enforced. But, we are not going to defend John Van Buren. He has much repentance in 'sackcloth and sales' to

From the Christian Press, 'ANOTHER CALUMNY NAILED.'

Under such an indignant heading in a prominent political paper, we expected to find the exposure of some base attempt to injure the moral character of a favorite candidate. We glanced it over, and found the following slanderous imputation 'triumphantly refuled.' Somebody, it seems, had reported that Gen. Scott had at one time said that 'he would sooner cut off his right hand than to give sanction and support to slavery,' or had used words to that effect. Such a 'calumny,' of course, was not to be endured, nor suffered to pass without instant and full contradiction.

tradiction.
Investigation proved most fortunately, that the

When, before, have partizans watched their chief with trembling anxiety, lest he should be betrayed into some expression favorable to freedom? When has it been accomplished, and that there was no longer any Free Soil party; that its objects had been accomplished, and that there was no longer any need of its existence. He has made a slight mistake. It is John himself who is now no longer—he is finished, and there is now no longer—he is finished, and there is now no no necessity for his existence. John has had the vanity to think that he was the Free Soil party. He will live to find the difference.—Salem Freeman.

If John resembles the jackass who undertook to drink up the moon. The poor johnass thought complacently he had drunk up the luminary, while he had only drunk up the reflection of it in his own little water-pail—Lovell American.

When, before, have partizans watched their chief with trembling anxiety, lest he should be betrayed into some expression favorable to freedom? When he for the with trembling anxiety, lest he should be betrayed into some expression favorable to freedom? When heefore, have parties, when he as it been thought a sin and a dishonor to stand up before the world as the manly foe of oppression?—When, before, have parties sunk so low, as to boast and chuckle over their ability to prove that their candidates never had been known, except as the fast and devoted friends of chattel slavery? When, before, have parties sunk so low, as to boast and chuckle over their ability to prove that their candidates never had been known, except as the fast and devoted friends of chattel slavery? When, before, would not a party writer have blushed to designate as a 'calumny,' a report that a candidate was unwilling to extend and perpetuate the over-sladowing curse of our country?

The love of liberty has become a crime in our land of liberty; and a report that a man does not worship at the altar of slavery is dangerous to his reputation, and mast be contradicted and 'nailed as a calumny.' Will the Christia with trembling anxiety, lest he should be betrayed into some expression favorable to freedom? When has it been thought a sin and a dishonor to stand up

calumny.' Will the Christians of this country vote for men who consider themselves 'slandered' in being called the enemies of oppression?'

NORTHERN SERVILITY.

Let them rejoice over it who will. If any of our Democratic journals can take to their bosoms this arch hypocrite, this whiffling, canting demagogue, slyly made; but Judge Cone, of Georgia, and other slyly made; but Judge Cone, of Georgia, and other distinguished Southern gentlemen, gave them to understand that if such men were to be selected, the friends of the colledge North would soon have these exercises to themselves, and must look for support among the same classes. The appointment of Mr. Seward was then reconsidered and revoked.—Evening Mirror.

Gov. Seward, it is just possible, may some day be President of the United Saates; and, if he ever should be, he will owe his elevation for less to his friends than to such inconceivable blockheads as this 'Judge Cone of Georgia,' who are perpetually giving him a prominence and a hold on the affections of the People of the North, which his own acts, however deserving, would fail to command. He is an able man, but by no means the only Northern Statesman who is faithful to the traditions and the Statesman who is faithful to the traditions and the convictions of a freedom-loving people. Why, then, should the poor tricksters, who seek to fabricate for themselves a little temporary and factitious popularity out of the tremors of timorous slaveholders, be making a perpetual bugbear of 'Seward!' 'Seward!' He may deserve honor, but not at the expense of all his cotemporaries.

As to the managers of Yale, it may be that they are the trucking, time-serving, mailleningous

As to the managers of Yale, it may be that they are the truckling, time-serving, pusillanimous creatures we find them above represented; but we are loth to believe it on no better authority than that of the New Haven Register. It seems unaccountable that men not known as thimble-riggers, nor courting notoriety as devoid alike of principle and manhood, could be driven to revoke their own appointment of Orator by such sheer bullying as that we find attributed to 'Judge Cone of Georgia.' How he could have made his proposition to men who are noither 'house-servants' nor 'field-hands,' without expecting to be kicked incontinently out of the professed principles. His folly is only equalled by the man who shuts his eyes at midday, and declares there is no engine advancing to harm him. John Van Buren will sometime, perhaps, have occasion to know the sun of Liberty has not set, neither has the car of Freedom ceased to move. He may hug his delusion, till aroused by the wheel of progress that crushes his hopes to the dust; but sooner or later he will be made to feel the doom of a traitor.

No man can go back in any righteous cause without eventing a Webster's fate. People at once lose

No man can go back in any righteous cause withut meeting a Webster's fate. People at once lose confidence in such a man, and they will never give a better business than it is this season, in defiance of the fugitive bill. The slaves and abolitionists have Poor John, fit associate of Rowdy Rynders, your influence and sphere of action in future will be mainly limited by the walls of Tammany Hall, and even there you will be despised. Heaven help you.—

Fitchburg News.

Bissociate of Rowdy Rynders, your just been holding a great Convention, in which they have decided that there is a 'higher law' than that of slave-catching—that Canada is a free country, and that the Underground Railroad cars shall carry refugees to it, both night and day, free of cost to them, until Daniel Webster or Lewis Cass is elected. them, until Daniel Webster or Lewis Cass is elected President of the United States, or chattel slavery
is abolished. In a single day last week, there were
not less than sixty-five colored emigrants landed at
this place from the South, among whom there was a
bride and groom from Maysville, Ky. The husband
learned, about six hours before he started for Canada, that he was sold to a slave-trader, who was going
to take him from his family the next morning in a cratic Platform, and declared that the fugitive clause of the Constitution is binding and must be enforced. But, we are not going to defend John Van Buren. He has much repentance in 'sackcloth and ashes' to go through, before sound Democrats anywhere will forgive him for his mischievous vagaries.'

John seems to be of the same opinion, and is undergoing the 'sackcloth and ashes' as hard as he knows how. We move, that in consideration of his profound penitence, his purgatorial term be reduced to ten years at farthest.—N. Y. Tribine.

saw that it would be very likely to sink before they could paddle it across, and yet they ventured to run the risk for the sake of freedom; and when they landed on the other shore, the boat was nearly filled with water. They had not proceeded far before they found a depot of the above railroad, which soon wafted them to this place; and, the best of all, they had not proceeded far before the wife had the unspeakable joy of meeting her own brother in the streets of Windsor, whom she had not seen for several years, who had also made his way to Canada. This was truly a happy greeting.—Foice of the Fugitive.

A NEGRO HARVEY BIRCH.

A few weeks since, Mr. Core, a planter of Fayette A few weeks since, Mr. Core, a planter of Fayetto County, was in one of his fields, some distance from his residence, when he perceived approaching him from the woods a stout, able-bodied negro man. Mr. Core awaited his approach, thinking he belonged to one of his neighbors, and had been sent upon some errand. He came boldly up to Mr. C. and accosted him thus: im thus:
'Your name is Mr. Core; I am a runaway, and

have long wished to have a conversation with you. I do not fear being apprehended—I am well armed—(exhibiting to Mr. C. a splendid brace of pistols and a bowie knife)—but I have long wanted to see you. In the first place, I wish to pay you, as your you. In the first place, I wish to pay you, as your negroes have been feeding me for several months, and I have plenty of money—(pulling out of his pocket as he spoke, a large roll of bank notes)—and I assure you, I never murdered any man to get it. I got it by robbing houses in Memphis'—(naming many houses here, and exhibiting to Mr. C. a large bunch of false keys).

bunch of false keys.)

Mr. C., doubting the propriety of attempting to arrest him, as he was alone, concluded he would question him about two runaways who had been gone question him about two runaways who had been gone sometime, and asked the negro if he knew them, and when he had seen them. The negro promptly replied that he did know them, and volunteered to assist Mr. C. in arresting them, and told him if he would meet him alone at the same place the next day, he would carry him where he could arrest both of the negroes, as they had been very troublesome to him, and he wanted to get rid of them. to him, and he wanted to get rid of them.

Mr. C. promised to meet him at the place and time appointed, but instead of going alone, he took with him his overseer and another young man, and secreted them, armed with double-barrelled guns, in the vicinity of the place of meeting. At the appointed time the runaway made his appearance, but instead of finding Mr. C. alone, found the two gentlemen with their guns levelled upon him. He at once surrendered and gave up his weapons, begging them not to tie him, as he wanted to be taken, and was, not to the him, as he wanted to be taken, and was, tired of staying out, having been in the woods near five years; that he belonged to a gentleman in Alabama; and that he would still go with them and show them the two negroes, as he had promised. They concluded to trust him, and all four proceeded in company to an old deserted cabin, hard by. Upon approaching the cabin, our hero informed his captors that the two negroes were in it—that there was but one door and no window—that if they would suffer him to approach the cabin first, as soon they entered the door he might close up, and thus capture entered the door he might close up, and thus capture them with his assistance. They agreed to this plan, and he proceeded cautiously toward the cabin, and as he entered the door beckoned to them to rush up. They did so; but, lo and behold! they perceived a back window, through which their prisoner had jumped, and mounting the overseer's horse, made good his escape.—Memphis (Tenn.) Eagle.

Thomas H. Benton, after serving thirty years in the United States Senate, has been elected to the House of Representatives as the opponent of the Fugitive Slave Law, and the tyranny of the Slave Power. In a congratulatory speech, made after the election, the following singular remarks occur:

election, the following singular remarks occur:

'I have gone through a contest to which I had no heart, and into which I was forced by combinations against life and honor, and from which I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress, have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing, and I should only be anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these latter times; a wife whom I have neglected, and who needs my attentions now more than ever—children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of occans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the age which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of some-thing beyond the fleeting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occupation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr. Lynch, whose face, present on so many mournful occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares, gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sister—two sons—a grand child—planting the cypress over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid: all on the sunset side of the Father of Floods, the towering city of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling streams of the Missouri on the other; and where a cemetary of large dimensions is to be the future metropolis of unnumbered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them.

BENTON ON COMPROMISES.

Col. Benton, in a recent speech at St. Louis, in the slaveholding State of Missouri, in speaking of compromises, makes use of the following pithy and sarcastic language:—

'We want no guardians to save the Union with patch-work compromises. I scout the whole idea. I saw the compromises of 1838—heard it landed as much as this of 1852, and saw it buried like an aborted bastard, at the foot of the garden, without mourners or witnessees, when it failed to make any-body President. I saw the attempt at the Compromise bill in 1850—saw it the contrivance of politicians in a game for the presidency—saw it fail and its champions quit the field, while those who despised the juggle, stood and passed the measures separately, then saw the measures claimed as the work of those who had obstructed their passage for six months—then saw them heralded as the compromise which had broken down and was lost—and shall as readily see them abandoned to a bastard's grave, as was its boasted predecessor of 1838, as soon as, like it, it fails to make anybody President. It is my prerogative to see through all such jugglings, and despise them. Jefferson is right. This is the strongest government on earth, resting as it does, not on the uncertain power of the bayonet, but upon the unchangeable affections of the people.'

Such is the opinion entertained by the old veteran statesman, Thomas H. Benton, of compromises for saving the Union. They are got up for an entirely different purpose, namely—to make somebody President—but the device has most miserably failed.

THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION.

To the Editor of the Inquirer : -Sin,-Putting England aside, the moral and polit sin,—ruting Engined aside, the moral and political aspect of Europe, as well as of America, is just now sufficiently dark. Upon the former, civil and religious death might seem to have fallen. But in the worst of times, let us never despair. In the very triumphs of evil, there are omens of a brighter very triumphs of evil, there are omens of a originer day. The more revolting the extremes in the direction of wrong, the more likely the reaction which shall insure a return to right. Let us hope for Europe;—we own to being full of hope even for America. A strange moment, some might think, for such a hope:—Texas annexed—Mexico conquered—the Fugitive Slave Law passed! Yes; but Daniel —the Fuguive Stave Law passed! Yes; but Daniel Webster, the lather and framer of the last, at the bottom of the political wheel; and Fillmore, who signed it—nowhere. And, as against 'Whig' and 'Democrat' (both for the iniquitous 'compromise,') a new Demonstration developed, which even our Times tells us will turn the Presidential election, if the more favorable progress of the principle by which itself is bound :- No FOOT-HOLD FOR SLAV-ERY THROUGHOUT AMERICA; WAR TO IT, ROOT AND BRANCH, WHETHER FEDERAL OR STATE. Such is BEANCH, WHETHER FEDERAL OR STATE. Such is the platform of the 'FREE SOILERS,' who will count some half-million of votes at the election of President in November next. Meantime, the 'moral sussion' flourishes. 'UNCLE TOM'S CABIN' reckons its circulation by hundreds of thousands. And whereas, but twenty years ago, 'there was not a single anti-slavery society in America—there are now many hundreds.' May we not, then, thank God, and take courage? But, while so thanking, how much the more must we wonder at the conversation and feelings we encounter, when thrown into occasional intercourse, --more especially with reverend visitors from the other side the Atlantic. Such, at least, was my wonder, when placed in the circumstances I am An American minister was lately so polite as to

An American minister was lafely so polite as to honor me with a call. With ready and cordial pleasure I heard of his announcement. An American gentleman is always an object of interest with me. I was soon very favorably impressed with him. His conversation was agreeable and intelligent; and I was unwilling to hazard allusious which migh; possibly dissipate the pleusing prepossessions I he Nevertheless, an obliging suggestion sir, on our side the Atlantic? It is only a ten days' matter now; and your coming among us would give us pleasure.' In perfect good humor, and with some cularity of manner, though in full earnestness of caning, I replied,—'I feel very grateful, sir, for your kind desire; but even were I a younger man than I am, my resolution would be this:—When your Congress shall have passed a law to emancipate our slaves, I shall think of crossing the Atlantic but not till then.' A discussion forthwith ensued which I may truly characterise, on his part, as em-bodying ail the cut and dry fulfacies, misinforma-tions, and misrepresentations, which could be heaped together in any one mind, not absolutely itsel involved in the horror and sin of slaveho The Constitutional compact,—the necessity of it then, and the equal necessity now of carrying it out, Fugitive Slave Law and all,—the political danger of sruption, and the welfare of the poor slaves in such a contingency !-the interest which Lineashire and her cotton mills have in Southern Slavery, and nicest calculations of the value of its cotton wool produce -look at home, horrible abuses in England, &c.,-violence of Abolitionists, but above all of WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON, who ought to have taken a lesso Levid Garrison, who ought to have taken a lesson from the spirit and tone of William Ellery Channing, &c., &c., &c. I need not trouble you with my reply:—suffice it to say, that in regard to this last item in the secres—the gentle Channing—the rejoinder was obvious enough, that he was far too earnest for the ears and tastes polite of his own city and his own people, among whom he lost caste for writing as he did; that is to say, for the offence of writing as if he really meant what he wrote in behalf of the down-trodden slave. 'Pardon me, sir,' I concluded, to is not the violence but the truth with which it is not the violence but the truth with which Garrison speaks and writes, which constitutes the gravement of his offence.'

My visitor thought it was now time to be moving;

my feeling was certainly one of relief, at the and my seeing was certainly into or leaf, at the termination of an interview which brought me into such an unexpected cognisance of the kind of spirit by which slavery lives in America; and by which, even in its last maturity of horror, it is enabled to walk in the face of day, under the imposing sanction of the leaders of manners, the teachers of morals,

and the preachers of light.

Alas, why is it thus? And why, if faithful to our convictions, must we look coldly on men whom we could honor for so many high attainments, and under whom ourselves and our people could otherwise so gladly sit, as gifted expounders of the oracles of God, and fervent proclaimers of the riches of Christ? I am reminded of this question by the embarrassmen we must feel, and the restraint we must put up the best promptings of our own hearts, when we fi elves in presence of brethren from the churches to us as sharers in the mighty struggle of their day and as opponents not to be mistaken or gainsaid of that gigantic enormity of their country, whose out, as they have never stood before, under the bu

ing glance of an indignant and astonished world. Let us see the men who throw themselves heartile into the cause of THE SLAVE. To all such our heart yearn; and to one such, at least-whose modest we must wound by respectfully naming him, the Rev. Nathaniel Hall, whom we have understood to have ately arrived in England-there is not a heart or hand that would not be open, in grateful and admir-ing regard for his published testimony against Slav-ery and the Fugitive Slave Law-whose right hi denies, and whose enforcement, by any compliance of his, he solemnly repudiates and abhors. It is such who do us honor in coming to us; and who the more willingly embrace for the hope the bring us, that there are a righteous few, who will ye eed, in front of the nations—with England at here—as their EXAMPLE, BENEFACTRESS, and PRO-

TECTRESS.

As for the more tranquil and auxiliary means at the same end—disuse of the produce of bor, a practice long established to every available extent in my own family—it only remains to bid them God speed, as channels at least of diffusing a right spirit and a right mind, out of which will grow an increased and increasing resolve, by all true hearts, to leave nothing undone for the extermination of the Master Sin of the world, THE SLAVE INSTITU the United States of America.

I remain, sir, your much obliged servant, GEORGE ARMSTRONG, B. A. Clifton, September 2nd, 1852.

JOHN P. HALE-EQUAL RIGHTS.

Mrs. FRANCES D. GAGE, in a letter to the Pennsyl vania Freeman, dated at Cleveland, (Ohio,) says-

'Your paper is not devoted to Free Soilism, hough perhaps it may be to a party,) yet I think its aders will be glad to hear that the friends of Freedom, who hold the second rank in the army as opposers of human chattelism, are doing earnest
work for the cause. I am not a non-resistant, (though
pethaps not far off.) and consequently feel cheered
with the present prospect of the anti-slavery cause
in Ohio. Hale has been here making speeches with
decidedly good effect. A dinner, (if a meal eaten
at midnight may be so called in this Democratic
country.) to which ladies were invited, was given him
list evening. In the course of Mr. Hale's remarks
on a toast. (I prefer the word sentiment.) he said that
it was the first time he had ever been present at such
a meeting, where the bottle was excluded and the
ladies admitted. Whips and Democrats were in atdom, who hold the second rank in the army as op it was the first time he had ever oeen present at such a meeting, where the bottle was excluded and the ladies admitted. Whigs and Democrats were in attendance, and free speech was urged and acted upon and each spoke his own mind, yet all was harmony. It was a triumph, as I viewed it, in more ways that one. First, in the exclusion of strong drink and the property of the property second, in permitting women to mingle in thei featival; third y, in inviting and treating with kindly

parts of the State, who came in, many prompted by curiosity, no doubt, that would not have ventured at home, and from the attention and repeated expression of applause, I think they will go away with a somewhat better impression of us fanalize than that with which they came. God grant it may be seed sown in good ground, that shall take root and bring forth an hundred fold.

Beliving we are the relief with mind and might to

Politicians are struggling with mind and might to keep the people from agitation, but the undertone of society is all for freedom, and I carnestly hope Ohio will yet redeem hersell, and speak out the carnest conviction of her great throbbing heart for freedom.

GEORGE THOMPSON.

An American correspondent of the Pennsylvania reeman, writing from London, says:

C, and myself called on George Thompson, this afternoon, and presented the letters with which you kindly favored us. After an hour's very entertaining conversation, he politely accompanied us through Belgrave Square, pointing out to us the residences of the most aristocratic of the British aristocracy—all of whom are out of town at this season; and showed us through the rooms of the Reform Club, of which he is a member,—a privilege which we should not readily have obtained, but through his kindness, is to denounce the weathercock and spare the breeze that whirls it, they will hardly thank him for his friendly scales or indulge a bold utterance of their convictions, and bow down to the 'higher law,' cost what it may. It will be seen that he thinks reformers are rather too severe with the clergy for their short-comings; but when he says, as he does, without mine-ing, 'to denounce them and spare their rich parish-ioners, is to denounce the weathercock and spare the breeze that whirls it,' they will hardly thank him for his friendly scales.

brewers had more. He was opposed by that entire to lay down his life for the trath. body, and their subordinates, the licensed victual-lers, a very numerous class, together with several other interests, and as he was above a resort to bri-bery, and was, in a great measure, indifferent to the result of the election, and his opponents were neiresult of the election, and his opponents were neither, his defeat was brought about by a coalition among them. Cabmen were allowed, by the opposition, a shilling for every voter they brought up to the polls to vote against him. The slavery question had little or nothing to do with the matter. His advocacy of the anti-slavery cause is certainly the last functions. The politician limits this disclaimer to temptations. The politician limits this disclaimer to

HENRY CLAY.

35 Eccles Street, July 24, 1852.

To the Editor of the Dublin Advocate : DEAR SIR: The popular American statesmanthenry Clay—is dead; and now that the grave has closed over him, British and Irish journalists are lauding his memory, as if he were a man deserving the esteem and respect of mankind. He was an unrelenting enemy of his colored brethren while living; ery friend of freedom, as a beacon to warn all men who desire to be respected in life and in death, to avoid the unjust and sinful course he pursuied. That he, or any other man who sustains that

designated by John Wesley, can, in any true sense of the term, he called a great statesman, I deny.—Doubtless, Henry Clay was a man of large intellectual powers, but he used all his powers of mind and body for the perpetuation of slaves. body for the perpetuation of slivery. There was as greatness exhibited here, except greatness in vilgreatness exhibited here, except greatness in vilgreatness exhibited here, except greatness in vilgreatness on the state was single young clergyman who is not avowedly more lainy; let the term, in that sense, be engraven on his tomb, and it will be true in letter and in spirit.—

This is to say little, I know, but it is to say somethenry Clay and his confederates would sustain the Union of the American States at any price, even at been chiefly carried by the clergy. Nor has any Union will fall to pieces, and that at no distant day either, if slavery be not utterly abolished within its rather inglorious. Taking them at the worst, their borders, all the efforts of her Calhouns, and her Calys, and her Websters, to the contrary, notwithsus as the selfishness and ambition of the laity

of Independence, scowled at by three and a half cock and spare the breeze that whirls it—a policy millions of slaves, and, perhaps, one and a half mil-quite safe indeed, but not, perhaps, either heroic or lions more of insulted free colored men and women, effectual, growing in intelligence and a knowledge of their rights, to exist under her present relations of tyrants

Faithfully, yours, JAMES HAUGHTON.

From the New York Independent. HENRY CLAY'S WILL.

ly as to those born after the first of January, 1850. who are to be free, the males at 28, and the females

bequeathed to his family, so as to free their children at the prescribed age, in whose hands soever they may be? If so, a female slave born in 1849 may may be? If so, a lemale slave born in 1849 may have a son born in 1894, when she will be 45, and this son will become entitled to his freedom at 28, in 1922—if he can get it; but who will see it done?

3. Does the provision attach to those who may be born of the persons to be freed, but born before their day of freedom? If so, then a female child born in their experience the Bible is the aid only and not

POSTAGE AND SLAVERY. Slavery curses every-Northern freemen to tax, they would have been bankrupt long ago. Were it not for the South, we Northern freemen to tax, they would have been bankrupt long ago. Were it not for the South, we could have penny postage on letters, and papers to decide what is or is not right, than to ascertain free; but now we are taxed, every year, more than half a million of dollars at the North, to pay the deficit at the South in the postage revenue. In a recent report of the receipts of the Postal Department, we use that every free State except Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, pays large sums over and shown we see that every free State except Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, pays large sums over and above the expense of transportation; while every Southern State, except Delaware and Louisiana, falls in debt to the Department in equally large sums. If we have nothing to do with slavery, it has something to do with us. Every letter we put into the post-office, and every paper that comes through the mail, is taxed for the support of slavery, and we are obliged to pay the tax. It curses the South with ignorance and degradation, and stretches its hand of death over our system of intercourse and dissemination of intelligence, and burdens it with an unreasonable tax, that goes to keep alive the enervated intercourse of the South. O miserable!

INFORMATION WANTED. Lewis Tappan, of New

A TIMELY SERMON.

We have received in pamphlet form, and read with ery great pleasure, a discourse on 'Things new and old'-being 'an Installation Sermon, by T. W. Hig ginson, Minister of the Worcester Free Church.' From the following extracts, our readers can form an idea of its merits as a whole. Mr. Higginson is among th few preachers in this country, who, some he C. and myself called on George Thompson, this other, contrive to preserve their manhood, keep a And here, let me correct an error concerning the in fact, to the keepest irons and the sounds. in fact, to the keenest irony and the severest condem And here, let me correct an error concerning the causes of his recent defeat, which prevails even nation. That they are such weathercocks makes their nation, and the severest condemnation and the severest condemnation. That they are such weathercocks makes their riminality all the more palpable in professing to be with his rejection by the tower hamlets, the London the followers and ministers of Him who was willing

When the highest officers of state venture to sa

vocacy of the anti-slavery cause is certainly the last thing in the world to render him unpopular with the British nation. Abolitionism is not the vulgar thing in Europe which it is in America, and, of all countries, perhaps the least so in England.

For consider the consequences of a doctrine so flattering to each man's peculiar propensities and temptations. The politician limits this disclaimer to politics, because that is his pursuit, but how easily, mutatis mutandis, is the definition made available for all! Religion is good in except. all! 'Religion is good in everything but politics,' declares the politician. 'Good in everything but law,' suggests the lawyer; 'Good in everything but the retail trade in dry goods,' observes the dry-goods retailer; 'In everything but blacksmithing,' adds the blacksmith. And so on, through every trade and profession in the community; every man, with the utmost deference for religion in the abstract, respectfully 'signs off' from religion in behalf of his over him, British and Irish journalists are thiny signs of from religion in behalf of his espectial memory, as if he were a man deserving employment. And so at last, cut off from all occupations of all men, what is left in which religion is excellent? Nothing, apparently, except in sustaining Sunday worship, and paying the salaries of the clergy while they denounce the sins of the Jews and of freedom. and let those of Americans alone.

I rejoice to think that the picture I have drawn ne not yet realized in the New England pulpit. ies,' as Amorioan slavery was justly cannot endorse quite all the reproaches of our rethat can be fairly proved is this, that our clergy do largely share the sins and errors of their congregations; not that they lead or exceed these sins. I think justice is hardly done them. In body for the perpetuation of slavery. There was no the anti-slavery movement itself, I scarcely know a the price of slavery. The effort is weak and childish. So sure as there is a God in heaven, who has implanted in man a desire for freedom, and an abhorence of slavery, so sure it is that the American in these days such very safe game for reformers to standing.

Republican America, with her fustian Declaration their rich parishioners, is to denounce the weather

Let the simple truth be told. The time has con rights, to exist under her present relations of tyrans and slaves, the idea is preposterous, the instincts of men reject it. If Justice do not soon take the helm, this proud confederation will crumble in the dust, and rivers of blood will avenge the injuries of the colored race.

Let the simple trum be told. The time has come when an earnest and fearless inquire can mo more study the Bible and believe in its verbal inspiration, than he can study astronomy and believe that the sun moves round the earth. There is no person about whom I feel greater anxiety than an ingenuous Colored race.

On the heads of such men as Henry Clay be all young man who has been brought up to identify this the infamy of such vile doings.

If the crime of making merchandise of men—of God's image upon earth—were duly reflected on, a general cry of execration would soon rid the world of the wickedness of the deed.

Faithfully, yours,

JAMES HAUGHTON. against it, humanity is against it; the more thought-ful and earnest he is, the more sure he will be to discover it; he is launched on the ocean, clinging to a plank which may at any moment slip from him, and The operation of this instrument is a subject of throw away the plank, as some would say, but keep it for its value, and learn meanwhile to support his self. God is very close to him, if he only knew heaven is very nigh him, in his mouth and in his who are to be free, the males at 28, and the females at 25.

1. It is this clause limited in its operation to those who were born prior to the death of the testator, when his ownership ceased? If so, the number is lieve in it. And it is because we do not believe in it, that there is coldness and despair and an atheistic does it attach to the persons of the slaves melancholy all around us in the churches.

We do not, I trust, undervalue the debt of ma 1850 may have a child born a slave in 1874, to be free in 1899; and this child, if a female, may have a child born a slave in 1898, to be free in 1923, and so on to the end of the world. What is the true times, can be assumed as a whole and so consulted. without introducing the utmost confusion into al moral questions. It has almost come to be a proverb thing. Nothing but vice and poverty can prosper are, all told, not less than fifty different sects in this under its sway. If the Southern States had not our country, each claiming to sustain itself by the Bible y. If the Southern States had not our country, each claiming to sustain itself by the Bible, chanics and merchants to cheat, and to the exclusion of all others. And in all great moral questions, as War, Slavery, Temperance

vaccination which averts the disorder. Religi Information Wanted. Lawis Tappan, of New York, Corresponding Secretary of the American and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society, announces that a competent person has been engaged to collect, with a view to publication in this country and England, the principal mutilations and expurgations of English and American publications, by American publishers, booksellers, authors, Tract and Sunday-school Societies, ecclesiastical assemblies and committees, &c., for the purpose of securing sales in the Slave States, or the favors of ecclesiastical and political parties and persons in authority, with a discussion of the principles connected with such conduct. It is believed that a full statement of these mutilations and expurgations will astonish the American people and the civilized world. Any facts, bearing on this subject, will be gladly received by Mr. Tappin, and a copy of the work, when printed, will be sent to each person who communicates authentic information. Particular references should be made to the editors, authors, publishers, &c., of the mutilated works.

High Price of Saces.—At an extensive sale of ne groes at Aiken, S. C., by J. C. Sproul & Co., the avinstitutions should accept the duty, and save it from worse hands. We need the church as an antidote festival; third y, in inviting and treating with kindly courtesy men of opposing sentiments; and fourthly that there was an out-spiken disapprobation of the late hours. So I hope that all will do good.

We also had a Woman's Rights, or, as it was an nunced in the papers, a Freedom meeting, in the tibernacle—Dr. Nevm's church. Your humble serving give there an address, and was followed by Mrs. C. M. Sevenace in a beautiful effort. She is rouly one to do noble work for the cause, and her rounks will not be forgotten by those who hetened.

The congregation was composed of people from all

THE PISHERY QUESTION. London, September, 1852.

the fishery question; our aristocracy don't feel themselves firm enough in the saddle to encounter yo though the will is strong. Your democratic institution that lasts, you have but a negative influence with them. the people the feudal spirit : that the fruits of comtuality in it, but individuality only in feudalism, all mote the interests of men. Feudalism goes upwards now largely discovered how to creat to a man, and dries and becomes arid ere it reaches the dance for all, if rightly distributed. chief. . Commerce goes round the circumference, and enlarges. Commerce has, during the last fifty years wonderfully enlarged the ledgers of the two countries; and if you talk about war, the dollar interest becomes serious, and they earry home, mentally, their ledgers that men carry benefits with them to each other. In anti-slavery movement at home. proportion as knowledge diffuses itself, each man in- It will be readily seen that the letter we give below become variously increased; and he that would other- lation extended by one friend to another, than is con difference to the world is just the difference there is pleasure and all the benefit set forth in the letter. We

the people here. They now export to and import from you to an extent more largely than to all the nations of Europe, and very large portions of the land that formerly belonged to our aristocracy has now emancipation from England, and your union into a and the system is offensive in their nostrils.

this state of things had gone on; the people suffered and September. In October, the trees will cast their under it, suffered by it, and through it, but they per- leaves, the weather will begin to be cold, and the enough to keep them in catechism and ignorance, and

The anti-slavery cause is making progress, I be to teach them to do their duty in that state of life to lieve, hereabouts. One thing is certain, the oppowhich (so taught the priest) it had pleased God to call nents of the cause are not so forward to ridicule of them ; but which in truth was the state to which it oppose it as they were, while the friends of the cause had pleased the priest to guide them. Our people wax bolder. I have been delivering some lectures then were like your slaves now, unable to perceive here, since I returned from the East, which have been the value of knowledge; and they could be made, that exceedingly well attended, and, in every lecture, I is, our people could be made, by very listle manage-ment, to shout, 'Church and King forever,'-for the slavery and the Fugitive Slave Law. Persons that priests have always been subtle enough to use the once were the most violent pro-slavery men were crown as a peg upon which to hang their own cloaks, among my hearers, and listened to my remarks in

and to cover their own interests. the priests to guide them. So your slaves are begin- next, on the infamous platforms of the Whig and De to see that war is the road to slavery, that it is destruc-tive of the interests of the people, that whatever is de-full discussion of the slavery question. It would be

science of society will then be studied; it is the sci-1 ence, to the illustration of which ail other sciences are yet got hold of the public mind-that ro DEAR GARRISON-There will be no war arising out of preliminary and anxiliary.

The great purpos of being is to win happiness. Happiness cannot be in a state of issolation. In that state, man is a mere brute on two legs; not even a barbarian are their aversion : they would be their terror, if it were but a beast with a power of walking upright. He has not that you cherish slavery; but that diminishes gregarious tendencise. When brought together, they your moral influence much with the people. Whilst are in a state of barbarism, and they learn language by degrees, and perceive gradually; that the arts next Our aristocracy know that their power was founded come, and science after them, and government and so-in feudalism, and that commerce has driven out from cial rules slowly evolve. In our day, laws and institutions, and the art of uniting to accomplish social merce are democratic in their tendency; there is mu- purposes, is rapidly developing. Our railroads, telegraph companies, banks and banking, are but advance centred in the lord. In commerce, the centre of inter- in the science of socialism; and we shall ultimately est is circulatory, it is diffusive; its tendency is to pro- discover how best to distribute wealth, as we have now largely discovered how to create wealth in abun-

Yours, truly, EDWARD SEARCH

AN ENTICING LETTER.

During the extreme heat of the summer, our bodily to sleep upon. They know that war will cut up their and mental condition was such as to require absolute balances, that the great will become little, and the relaxation for a time, though we knew not how to be little ones less; and commerce failing, the feudal absent from our post. Among the many kind invilords have now no means of raising the national ex- tations that were extended to us, in various quarters, penditure after the rate to which it is now needed; was the following from our respected friend Joseph nd they know that the people are sufficiently enlight- BARKER, of Ohio, who, fresh from the conflict ' with ened to trace effects to causes; nay, that they can an- principalities, and powers, and spiritual wickedness in ticipate some effects before their causes are brought high places,' in the old world, has chosen the great into action, and that they will visit upon foolish states- West as the place of his habitation and the theatre of men their just indignation. Public opinion is now his labors in the cause of universal liberty. On hearbecoming more powerful, and men do not throw up ing that he contemplated removing to this country, their caps, and think that wisdom is necessarily found we had no apprehension as to what his course would under a coronet; they have learned to know that a be in regard to the great American 'agitation' for the title very often heralds a fool. The people of England abolition of slavery. The spirit which had enabled see that it is absurd to quarrel about a few acres of him, in his own land, to stand by the side of the land covered with water, and that there is no good perishing class, to arraign and give battle to British reason for meting out to any nation in particular, any oppression, to grapple with religious bigotry and given portion of the ocean, or of the fish of the sea; superstition, and to give a full and bold utterance to it is equally given by God to all; and every nation all his convictions of truth and duty, whether perthat can make it worth its while to send to a place taining to the Church or the State, we felt confident where fish abound, is entitled to fish. That nation would cause him to stand erect on the soil of America. which is nearest to the locus in quo would have the Nor have we been at all disappointed. But no man is advantage of supplying the stores, tackle, and wants of to be trusted who comes to us from England, whatthe men on its coast. Man never goes to a spot ever his anti-slavery professions, who has not espoused without carrying his wants with him, and he cannot the cause of struggling reform on his own side of the carry all the supplies which the ever-occurring inci- Atlantic; nor can any American be relied upon in a dents of travel and of humanity call for. Hence it is foreign land, who refuses to be identified with the

creases his own individual independence; but as that was not written for the public eye; but we hope to knowledge increases, his aspiration and his circle of be pardoned by its large-hearted author, for taking activity enlarge, and the motives which influence him the liberty to print it. Was ever a more cordial inviwise vegetate, grow encrusted with prejudices, and tained in it? Was ever one made more quaintly or become barren, becomes by travel active, buoyant in more enticingly? Happily, we began to mend soon spirit, and applies his energies in those ways which after receiving it, and so we took 'the will for the suit his temperament and his knowledge; and the deed,' as gratefully as though we had realized all the between flowing and stagnant water; the one carries assure our friend Barker that we shall gladly avail health and fruitfulness, the other produces disease and ourself of the earliest convenient opportunity to visit him in his Western home, around which so many at-All this is seen, in lesser or greater clearness, by tractions are beginning to cluster.

Near MILLWOOD, Knox Co, Ohio, ?

My DEAR FRIEND: I understand that you are un passed into the hands of those who have grown rich well, in consequence of overmuch mental exertion and commerce; and our aristocracy again have been excitement; and I write this to request you to come marrying into commercial families, the heads of which to our house here to rest yourself, and recruit you families have had aristocratic aspirations, and have energies. We will all contribute as much as we can married their daughters for a title, but have never- towards your comfort while you are here; and we theless carried with them some of the influence which will not teaze you in any way. We will neither ask riches and the cause of those riches ever carry with you to lecture in public, nor compel you to talk in them. These are in the Barings, the Morrisons, the private. We will neither keep you in solitude, nor Arkwrights, the Wigrams, the Lloyds, and the Glynns; tire you with company; but leave you as free as your and the large railway interests carry up with them soul can wish to be. And I do not believe there is and influence slowly, but very slowly, changing the in America a better spot for an overworked moralist feudal lords. It is beginning to be noticed now, that than this of ours. It is perfectly healthy. We have there is not a single peer who can trace his lineal de- neither ague nor fever, nor any other local disease. scent from William the Conqueror. Nature is very And the country around is open and pleasant, with democratic. It is a saying here, which those who abundance of hills and rocks, and of rivers and runs, notice transitions see to be realized, that the first gen- of ravines and caves, at a short distance. And you eration acquires, the second enjoys, the third spends, shall have plenty of fruit, such as the country and the and the fourth goes to work again. The ascent of season will yield, and abundance of fresh roots and these commercial lords into the clouds of feudalism is vegetables. If you want animal food, you shall have diminishing very rapidly that feeling of reverence for chickens, ducks, or pork, and, perhaps, a supply of mere ancestry which used to be felt prior to your squirrels, pigeons and quails. Eggs, milk, butter, and cream, custards and corn cakes, you shall have federalism of people. Your subsequent growth has in abundance, and gallons and tub-fulls of good cold shown what the institution of democracy can do, water. And you shall have a horse and a saddle, or and that men were made to grow in a free soil, and a pair of horses and a wagon, to ride about the neigh himself; at all events, that he is better able to rule can promise you as arrant negro-haters and as true himself than princes are to rule for him-that he and loving abolitionists as you will find in any State grows more fruitful in the garden that belongs to of the Union, perhaps. If you want to work a little, imself-that he grows quicker when left unrestrained we will furnish you with a spade or a mattock, ar by despots; and if you look through your patent office axe or a hoe, a slasher or a soythe. If you wish for at he inventive power of your people, you will see music, you shall have the piano or the accordion, the how fruitful is mind in calling method to its aid, and fiddle or the voice. On Sunday, you can have sermaking science subserve the wants of man. Feudal- mons, hymns and prayers, and on the week-days, ism is going with us. Men are beginning to see that laughter, songs and dancing. If you wish to read, w the aristocracy have robbed the crown of all its lands will supply you with books; and if you wish to write, and income, saddled its maintenance upon the people, you shall have pen, ink and paper. We have but a and made it a first class pauper, dependent upon the very small house, but you shall have as much room taxes, that is, upon the labor of the people from whence as we can spare you, both by day and by night. We the taxes are raised; shared all the patronage of the have one room, outside the house, which is very large, government, of the army, navy, ordnance; colonies and excellently adapted for an invalid. It has a lott abounding with places for their progeny for govern- roof, and a rich and magnificent ceiling. Walls it has ors, who were always chosen from military men, and none; for the roof is semi-spherical, and comes down generally on accout of their family influence. Then to the ground. It is hung with splendid lamps, which that the Church, that is, the right to take a tenth of give a light as rich and beautiful as that of sun an the produce of the kingdom from the people, was also moon and stars. And we frequently have it hung kept and shared amongst them, and the work done by with the most gorgeous drapery. The place is carcurators; that in short the land as well as the crown peted with green, inlaid and embossed with flowers lands, the loaves and fishes in Church and in State, and shrubs and trees. It is excellently ventilated were seized upon and shared among them; and m r- and well watered. In this room, we should wish you tial law, the press-gang, and the laborious military to spend most of your time through the day, and service, the lash and 6d. a day, (now a shilling.) were at night we will put you in a smaller room that opens reserved for the people. All this is now seen through, into it. We want you to be here before the cold weather comes on, and before the fields and the woods Up to the time of the American revolutionary war, are bare. The country will be beautiful in August

nd to cover their own interests.

Quietness, and encouraged me to continue my lecWell, we shall have no war, for our people are now
tures. I lecture once a fortnight. The next lecture gaining knowledge of the causes which have kept will have to be delivered in the grove; the building down their interests, and are diverging from their we have heretofore used is too small for the increascourses of thought and action on which it had pleased ing audience. I wish to have a few words, in my ning to know the North Star, and by the aid of the ocratic parties, especially on their insolent announce underground railway to reach the land of personal ment of their intention to put down freedom of speech liberty. We, that is, the people here, are beginning and freedom of the press. I wish we could have stroyed they must labor to restore, that rich men do very largely attended, and it could not fail to do good. not restore any thing; they float upon the stream of It is a pity a good lecturer cannot be employed in capital, do nothing but lend the symbols of labor to this part of the country. If my health continues good, the restorer, and are paid the interest for more sym- I think I shall turn anti-slavery lecturer myself, and bols to put the work in action. The people see that hold meetings in every part of the county. I know I the land is the grand possession, which being sold or could get heaters—respectful hearers; but I feel as if given to individuals by the crown, that those individu- a native American, or one who has been longer in th als alternately become the masters of the people; and country, would be likely to do more good. However, till another lecturer appears, I think I shall arrange the lowest scale of being in the United States, then for meetings in the neighboring towns, and try what will commence the upward and onward movement as I can do myself. I have felt more happy with respect to the land, and who shall possess it, and how. The to the anti-slavery cause since I attended your Con-

vention in May last. I used to fear that you great extent, talking and writing to the your balls fell short of the enemy's ranks, and execution; that your enemies did not care my you; that they despised rather than feared you regarded you rather as a petty annoyane terrible enemy. My visit to Boston showed error. It revealed to me the pleasing fact the litionism is a power as well as a principle; that tionists are a terror to the tyrants as well as an a ance; that you and your followers are making selves felt both in the churches and the pol ties; that your balls are doing execution, a you are anything rather than despised by you nents. I returned from the Convention with a p nents. I returned from the Committee with a she heart, in this respect. I would not have mised meeting for a great deal. I would not part with happy effects of the meeting on my own large sum. I wish our friend -

tie] had been present. It would have filled his wi gladness. He is naturally rather desponder especially so with respect to abolitionism. He l the cause with all his heart. He regards its adv as the best men living. He would give his life, lieve—he would count his property as a trife, if could thereby give them the victory over the mies. Hatred of oppression, love of liberty, n for intellectual and moral excellence, admiration fidelity and courage, are the mightiest elements in soul. But he has only little HOPE, He feels, respect to abolitionism, as if truth were weak, falsehood strong; as if the powers arrayed in def of slavery were too many and too mighty to be on come. He feels as if the abolitionists were lab not with any hope of success in their undertak but simply because conscience, humanity, requi them to labor. If he had been with me at your an niversaries, he would have seen and felt that the ca of freedom in this land has life and vigor in it; the abolitionists are toiling in hope; that they only look for success, but see it; that they not on hope for victory in the future, but are conquer now. He would have seen and felt that the poer of the slaveholding seets and politicians is not s great as its outward show would lead the mere of looker to believe. He would have seen and felt, that the parties arrayed against the advocates of freed were full of fear and anxiety; that they had a temble sciousness of insecurity; that they felt they were losing ground, and must, in the end, be carried any as with a flood. And what a rapturous effect the discovery would have had on his large and loring soul! It would have sweetened the whole current his future thoughts. It would have brightened shadowy hues of his inner life for ever. He would have felt the spirit of prophecy come upon him, and in private, if not in public, he would have joined any hopeful and gladsome exultations, * * *

Yours, very affectionately, Wm. Lloyd Garrison. JOSEPH BARKER

THE MEMORABLE DAY.

To-day is the anniversary of the memorable of the fugitive slave Jerry, at Syracuse, and it is be duly commemorated in that city by the friends impartial liberty. The Editor of the Liberator gone to participate in its proceedings. Here is son thing 'rich ' from the Syracuse Star :-

MORE SEDITON.—The Abolition organ in this published a call yesterday for a Jerry Research bration on the 1st of October next. The sain negro 'bell-ringer, Chandall, is undoubtely writer. We suppose that the celebration is at the 'Jerry Block,' as it is called, alias Block. The call glories in open resistance by mob violence, of the laws of the land. V like to know how many of the law-abiding. citizens of Syracuse are readyto sanction sucto the execution of a law of Congress, bas Constitution of their country. Here is a action commended and proposed to be ee which a band of ruffians, fanatics, rowdies met in riotous assemblage, in the night it guns, stones, bars of iron, and other missiles the officers of the law, who were peace

legally performing their sworn duty!

These officers of the law are by this article. kidnappers.' Ah! have the signers of t

Marshall ALLES as a Reducipper for the part of on the occasion they propose to celebrate! they already forgotten Judge Marvix's decision seathing rebuke on that subject? Let those who undertook to break up the law order meeting of our citizens, assembled last win wipe out the stain of that disgraceful mob, join male and female fanatics and initidels who sek a commemorate mob violevce. It will be in characteristics are considered to the contraction of the contractio their country, and feel bound to sustante land, discountenance this effort to ju

atrocious outrage.

An attempt was made to induce us for a publish the seditious call as an advertisement spurned the bribe as we would spurn the ord Satan. Treason, in whatever shape it may be a published to b shall have no countenance from us, so long as sours, though the gold of Ophir be laid at a

We are not surprised to find the leaders in the Woman's Rights Convention the head and a this movement. Birds of a feather flock of The time will come when all such four birds a looked upon as harpies—as disturbers of it and only fit to be caged in some bediam or a

WHY NOT VOTE?

BLOOMFIELD, (Me.,) Sept. 22 18 FRIEND GARRISON: I have been into ime to write you a few lines, by way of inq have been taking your paper since last spring, of experiment, and like it pretty well; but want to know is this, viz: Why you (Garrie don't vote? I will anticipate a little. I und you say, the U. S. Constitution is pro-slaver it; and if you vote, it will imply that you will office; if so, you must swear to support said tution, which I suppose you will not do. But instrument provides for its amendment; and full I don't see how you can reach the trouble it

kind of season, without voting.

Now, a few words about your corn Cornville, (Me.) He says he attended a Corne in Skowhegan, to nominate State officers; it was Pree Soil County Convention. Mr. Mitchell and few remarks, and said something about a tem meeting; but I neither saw nor heard any Now, we were discussing about Maine Law men, and Gov. Hubbard in partir He says, 'It was proved, on the spot, tha drinks now-a-days.' Such is not the fact; h been accused, but it has not been proved.

Now, please insert this, and answer it in yet for I want to see your answer, so that I can make my mind about continuing the Liberator. Their paid for is most out.

S. D. SROEL

Meaning no offence to the writer of this - a short horse is soon curried. The reserve do not, as abolitionists, vote is, because we do consistently or innocently swear to uphold s very Constitution-exactly as he states other reason is needed, or what better given? But the Constitution provides for its a ment. True—but it is to be obeyed, is it not it is amended. Now we cannot obey it-we disobey it—hence, we are precluded, by a mon sity, from voting under it. It is not a qu time, but a matter of principle. 'Let the better dead.' 'No union with slaveholders.'

MEYER'S UNIVERSEUM, No. VI.—The preber contains representations of the Roma in Segovia, Spain; Chamouni Village a Switzerland; Civita Castellana, Italy; and tie and Monastery of Illock, Hungary. letter press descriptions accompany the plans ding & Co., General Agents. d have filled him with er despondent. He Dolitionism. He love Ic regards its advocates ould give his life, I be-perty as a triffe, if ha ictory over their eneellence, admiration of ghticat elements in his Hope. He feels, with ruth were weak, and vers arrayed in defen n with me at your and and felt that the cause e and vigor in it; th hope; that they t; that they not on e, but are conqueris
nd felt that the pos
nd politicians is not uld lead the mere of advocates of freedor that they had a terrib e end, be carried away a rapturous effect the

OSEPH BARKER

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fe for ever. He would cy come upon him, an

e would have joined i

ultations. *

BLE DAY. the memorable re

Syracuse, and it is city by the friends r of the Liberator edings. Here is so

r next. The not ice, rowdies and neg other missiles, to

duty! by this article on

the leaders in the late the leaders in the head and from feather flock togeth such fout birds will insturbers of the perne bedlam or asylum

VOTE? (Me.,) Sept. 22, 1852.

by way of inquiry, ince last spring, by a pretty well; but wha Why you (Garrison a little. I underst on is pro-slavery. Gramply that you will take r to support said Const will not do. But sale mendment; and further each the trouble in an

your cor attended a Conventi State officers; it was . Mr. Mitchell mad or heard any thunds abbard in particula the spot, that Gov. s not the fact; he een proved.

answer it in your r, so that I can make u S. D. SHORT. the writer of this lett ried. The reason who

ear to uphold a pro-shas he states it. Whe provides for its amendobeyed, is it not? und luded, by a moral It is not a ques

le. Let the dead slaveholders.'-E VI.-The pr f the Roman Aque. ni Village and V na, Italy; and the Ca

Hungary. Interplates

WHOLE NO. 1132.

ME ANTI-SLAVERY CONVENTION IN NEW BEDFORD. SALLIE HOLLEY AND STEPHEN S. POSTER. have just held a very interesting and successful slavery meetings in Liberty Hall. On ing the 24th, Miss Holley delivered an

Concert Hall. She spoke again in the afteron Sunday. Stephen S. Foster was also did, as usual, valiant service for the cause. als against the Free Soil party were pownelusive. His periods came down like iers, and dashed in pieces the flimsy fabanti-slavery. I think his speeches gave ion to the friends of the cause, and made ession upon the minds of the large auheard him. The evening session on Sun-

se shall I speak of Miss Holley, and do her Although an old anti-slavery man, she touchart as with the spear of Ithuriel, and roused life and new vigor for the sacred cause. who heard her seemed to be influenced spirit and power of her divine mission. Unester we have ever before listened to, she almost supernatural power over her hearlike and dignified in her manner, her voice the touching, and yet strong and piercing as nd of an angel's trumpet, striving to arouse a or world. We trust that all who listened to the truth, beauty and piety that fell from the this nable-minded woman will treasure them hearts as precious gifts. She is a most valuation to the Anti-Slavery Society, and the of the cause, wherever she goes, will do we'll one her, and make her way as easy as possi-It is no small thing for a woman of refinement ensibility, like Miss Holley, to leave her home oth into the world an advocate of a cause so or as that of anti-slavery, although it has for the liberation from worse than Egyptian more than three millions of human beings; goes and miseries of the slave have so soundher heart, that she has most bravely engaged in work of her divine mission. I do not hesitate to that, in my opinion, no anti-slavery lecturer at the est time is doing more for the cause of the slave

ess sorry not to see more of the stanch friends of suse among the lecturers on this occasion-parvary our noble pioneer, and his noble coadjutors, , Quincy, Pillsbury, &c. The time was never favorable for anti-slavery effort in New Bedford is now; the two old political parties are splitting me here as elsewhere; they talk largely and urly, but their destiny is scaled. Treachery ast for ever, and the day of their doom is close and Let the abolitionists thank God and take DANIEL RICKETSON.

Woollee, Sept. 27, 1852.

REV. NATHANIEL COLVER: SOUTH ABINGTON, Sept. 4th, 1852.

YELDS GARRISON-You are probably aware that Rev. Nathaniel Colver, late of your city, has an his residence in this place, and now preaches aly to the Baptist church and society here. In sation with anti-slavery friends, in and out of . I sm frequently asked the question- Well. does Mr. Colver succeed since he came among Is he outspoken and bold before his people, thing anti-slavery and other reforms?

a view of these inquiries, and my former connecand controversy with the Baptist church here of Mr. Colver's noted anti-slavery and Free Soil meter, I have thought that a communication, hing these matters, may not be uninteresting to The Baptist church in South Abington was some

conspicuous, in former days, for its hostility to anti-slavery cause and its advocates. At its ornation, in 1822, and as late as the year 1836, deeds pows were given to purchasers, by order of the and society, wherein the very first principles Christianity were annulled, and its plainest teachgs set at defiance, in excluding all colored persons also all white persons who sympathized with from purchasing pews in their house of worhip! And this forever! Lest some good Baptis ay think I am misrepresenting the church, I will set give a copy of the deeds, one of which I now

'To have and to hold the same to the said igns, forever, upon express co gas, shall not suffer the said pero, or any ne into possession of any cotored persons or persons, tone classed with aim on them, and that the is to be a Calcinistic Baptist meeting-house FOR-

Such was the precise language used—can any thing more unchristian? Talk not to me of the sina of ery, while the Protestan; church is guilty of tameful conduct. Well did they call the house Calvanistic one; for Christianity loathes and abhors ich a spirit. I presume no pews are now deeded in maner, thanks to the anti-slavery agitation. Much pro-slavery feeling, however, yet remains in the

In 1842, in view of its pro-slavery character and stion, I was led to withdraw from it -a step which are not since regretted. At that time, I knew of as one in the Baptist ranks to whom I felt free to emunicate my feelings, more than to Rev. Mr. of Boston. I very well knew, however, at the time, that he was not what he should be, in egand to the anti-slavery movement. His discussion the you on the non-resistance question, and also his stant of you while in England, and his position tion to primitive abolition, was all well known one. But, nevertheless, he did at that time suffer ach for his advocacy of anti-slavery doctrines, from to Baptist brethren. He was to them a troubler in tiel. Hardly a convention could be held by the lists, but their peace was more or less disturbed by I well recollect the deep interest I then took of leading in the 'Christian Reflector,' the account of Mr. iter's sayings and doings, on the anti-slavery quesamong his Baptist brethren. His discussion

val Elder Davis was certainly praiseworthy. I addressed to Mr. Colver, at that time, a long letit, giving an account of my proceedings with the auch here, and their pro-slavery action. To s letter, Mr. Colver very kindly replied. He deepy sympathized with me, and exhorted me to persaying in due time our cause would triumph. is spoke, also, of the pro-slavery character of the atch. As it was in approval of my course, and unatory of the church, permit me to give a

cerely sympathize with you, and would gladly y assistance in my power towards dispelling and darkness which seems to enshroud that But work on, in the spirit of the Lord; our destinates the spirit of the Lord; our desti see is destined to triumph in due time."

Such was Mr. Colver's letter to me-I shall ever respect him for it. Little did he think when he wrote he the above, that he should ever become pastor of

The question now arises, how has Mr. Colver, since he came among us, sustained himself as a Christian minister and reformer?

On Fast day he preached to his people one of the not radical aermons to which they ever listened. I did not hear it, but was informed that it cut them by, root and branch.' I have heard him myself, in tone of his sezmons, preach to them the true gospe is a way and manner they never heard before. He has recently been on a tour in Canada, among the refagees, &c. Since his return, he has given quite to interesting account of his journey. He spoke of

meeting Samuel J. May, and told his people he supposed they all knew who he was. 'If you do not, said he, 'it is time you did.' He has given two lecture here solely on the temperance question, since he came among us, but no lecture has he devoted wholly to anti-slavery or Free Soil. Most of his labors, however, are devoted to preaching the goapel of the said of th labors, nowever, are devoted to preaching the gospel of the Baptist denomination, which is much more sectarian than reformatory. We must have a religion more vital—one that holds not in its embrace human beings as chattels, as the American Baptist church is now doing. Upwards of one hundred thousand personal and they may all be placed beyond title the first this example, and they may all be placed beyond the sections which now in part carry them as dead weights. sons are now held as slaves by that church.

disbeliever in the Christian religion, had a little son disbeliever in the Christian religion, had a little son return delighted from school, with a prize which his teacher had given him. The father called his happy child to his side to examine his gift. It was a tract. For a moment, he looked at it, and then resolved he would read it. Its perusal led him to reflection, and then to his conversion to the religion of Jesus. In looking at the conversion to the religion of Jesus. In looking at the conversion to the religion of Jesus. In looking at the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of Jesus and further means raised to contain the religion of the rel dodge a single missile hurled at him.

The decided Christian, the great philanthropist, the incompromising abolitionist, we now see in him, all the fruits of that little tract! What a blessing followed that teacher's gift! Who can tell all the happy influences arising from that one Christian act? 'In the morning sow thy seed, and in the evening withhold not thy hand; for thou knowest not which may profit, this or that, or that they both be alike good.' ANGELINA J. KNOX.

Hyannis, Sept. 1852.

THE FREE DEMOCRACY.

PLYMOUTH, Sept. 24, 1852. Dear Friend Garrison:

I have just finished reading the resolutions passed at the Free Democratic State Convention; and I have noticed, with hopeful feelings, that they have omitted to declare that they have no desire, and do not mean to labor for the overthrow of slavery in the Southern States. Last year, you will recollect, at every Free Soil Convention, a resolution was adopted to this effective the property of the son of Rev. Mr. Williams, a worthy Baptist clergyman of that city. The boy was seized, and without the aid of any papers, legal or lightly and committed to the water house. Soil Convention, a resolution was adopted to meddle illegal, committed to the watch house. A clerk who feet: Resolved, that we have no desire to meddle illegal, committed to the watch house. A clerk who with the domestic institutions of the States south of Mason & Dixon's line. This year, I repeat, no such declaration has been made. I cannot but view this omission as a cause of great rejoicing. Although a napping in that city within three months. In one-voter, (and determined to continue such, until a radical change takes place,) still, I do believe that a whom the captors acknowledged that they had large number of the members of the Free Democratic papers. party are in earnest, and live in the hope that, at The New Postage Law .- This new law ome future day, ther can strike a blow which will lay the monster-Slavery-low. Others, I am sorry

stump - you could elect your worthy and popular

Yours, for increasing exertions, W. H. B.

ed in the Tabular view of the Seven Enumerations

made by the Decenn	ial Census, 1790 to 1850, in
sive:	
1790	3,929,872
1800	5,305,952
1810	-7,239,814
1820	9,638,131
1830	12,866,920
1840	17,063,353
1950	02 144 198

Table II.—Prospective View of the Population of the United States from 1860 to 1950, inclusive, on the ratio of one and a third decennially, as found by

able I, very nearly :	
1860	30,958,000
1870	41,145,000
1880	54,859,000
1890	73,144,000
1900	97,525,000
1910	120,034,000
1920	160,045,000
1930	213,360,000
1940	284,480,000
1950	379,307,000
THE	NATIONS

Acres. Population.

The area of the United \$2,081,759,000 23,267,498 States is \$2,081,759,000 400,000,000 States is Of China, 830,829,000 400,000,000 Of France, Of England and Wales, 130,391,000 40,000,000 37,000,000 17,500,000 Congressional Appropriations .- The following table

shows the aggregate of the various items in the appropriation bills passed by Congress at its recent session:— Civil and diplomatic, Foreign Mail Steamers, River and Harbor Improvements. Army Appropriations, Post office transportations, &c.,

Post office transportations, e.c., Indian Appropriations, Deficiencies, per act July, 1852, Permanent and indefinite Appropriations for payment of Interest, execution of Treaties, &c., 2.026,000 \$47,171,349 Total,

Suffrage in England.—The London Herald compiles from the returns of the late election in England the following sum total of the votes cast:—

Conservative votes, 133,231
Whig Radical votes, 128,744 Total, 261,975

The Atlantic Steamers.—The statement relative to the business of the Collins and Cunard lines of ocean steamers shows that, during the year 1851, there were carried by the former line, 4156 passengers, and by the latter, 4118. The average length of western passages performed by the Collins line was 10 days 21 hours and 10 minutes; of the Cunard, 11 days, 4 hours, and 13 minutes. The amount of Custom House duties paid by the former was \$2,122,537.56; by the latter, \$2,829,001.31.

by the latter, \$2,829,001.31. FF Dr. Beman of Troy remarked in a sermon, lately, that if Franklin tamed the lightning, Professor Morse taught it the English language.

ons are now held as slaves by that church.

Mr. Colver is not what he should be, but I consider

Hale, at Cleveland, Ohio, he related, as a fact for the Mr. Colver is not what he should be, but I consider him far in advance of his church; and I cannot but hope he will do good here, in bringing them to a more healthy state, as it respects their duty to humanity and the reforms of the day.

Very truly yours,

H. H. BRIGHAM.

THE LITTLE TRACT.

A slavcholder in Alabama, who had almost became a disbeliever in the Christian religion, had a little son

Underground Railroad .- One evening last week, his conversion to the religion of Jesus. In looking at his slaves, he felt that he had no right to retain them longer in bondage; and at once formed the noble resolution of liberating them. True to his principles, he falters not; but, with trust in God for his future necessities, he removes with them to Kentucky, (not being able to liberate them in Alabama,) and there, after much instruction and kindest care over them, he makes them free. His property, which wholly consisted in his slaves, was estimated at a hundred thousand dollars. At once he sacrificed it all, and became poor for conscience' sake. For years he was property to the free soil of Canada. The salves were some safely housed in one of the uplake steamers, Mr. Lucas accompanying them. The noble Captain, on reaching Detroit river, took occasions to wood and water at Malden, on the Canada side, thus thousand dollars. At once he sacrificed it all, and became poor for conscience' sake. For years he was plateful feelings when they trod on the free soil of Canada. The became poor for conscience' sake. For years he was platforms of both parties seem to be of but little account in this village, as Whigs, Democrats and Free him not from his purpose. He has been mobbed and insulted, even in the free States, yet never did he road is in fine working order; rarely does a collision occur—and once on the track, passengers are sent through between sun and sun.—Corning Journal.

> The Empire City has arrived at New Orleans with advices from Havana to the 19th. Arrests were being made daily throughout the Island, of parties supposed to be connected with the fillibusters. A council of war was to be held, on the 23d, for the trial of the eleven prisoners concerned in the publica-tion of the Foice of the People. The government had received intelligence that 1200 stand of arms had been landed near Cienfuegos, and that 200 had been seized by the military authorities in the vicinity. The seized by the military authorities in the vicinity. The remainder were carried to the mountains and secreted by the country people. All American papers, without exception, are prohibited, and spies swarm in every direction. The Captain-General had stationed troops in all parts of the Island, and was making vigns to suppress the least attempt at

the transmission of printed matter through the mails, went into operation on the 30th of September. No to believe, do not act with the sincerity that one would naturally expect in a holy cause. This only proves the necessity of the abolitionists redoubling their efforts, in order the sooner to win all men to the sacred cause of immediate and unconditional emancipation.

Allow me to express an opinion to the Free Democrats, through the medium of the Liberator. It is: If you (Free Democrats) would be up and agitating with all your might, and keep agitating from now till election — every speaker of yours on the stump — you could elect your worthy and popular

Miss Caroline Weston, (sister of Maria W. candidate—Horace Mann—by an overwhelming majority. Try it, and commence immediately. Is not the object to be accomplished, worthy of great efforts one more devoted to the cause of the slave, and few canable of randaring that cause more important. capable of rendering that cause more important service, than Miss Weston. Her departure left a vacancy in our ranks which no one but herself could worthily fill, and therefore her return will be hailed as a welcome event.—Penn. Freeman.

Population of the United States—Past and Future.—William Darby has communicated to the National Intelligencer the following synopsis of the population of the United States, according to the several censuses hitherto taken, with the probable aggregate at each decennial numbering during the next century—viz.:

decennial numbering during the next century—viz.:

Sierra Leone had received information of 2000 slaves being ready for embarkation within ten miles of Lighthourne's factory in the Rio Pongos, with every preparation made for resistance until the 'stock leave the barracoons.

Singular Occurrence.--The Thomaston Miscellany states that the schooner Lefrette, which arrived at Rockland a few days since, landed a cook, dangerously sick with the Chagres fever, who, after lingering a day or two in the poor house, died. The body was ascertained to be that of a woman. It appears that she had been aboard the last schooner about 14 months; she would go aloft with alacrity, and did all her work promptly.

Dreadful Catastrophe. - On Monday morning a mos calamitous circumstance occurred in one of the islands of Arran, by which fifteen unfortunate men have been swept from time into eternity in a single moment. All of them were fishing with lines on a cliff, when, not-withstanding that the weather was calm, a sudden wave broke over the cliff on which they were standing, and washed them into the deep. Only four of the bodies have been found. Many of these poor tellows have left large families to mourn over their

upon to record the third death in the Congressional delegation from this State, which has occurred within a few weeks. Hon. Benjamin Thompson, of District No. 4, died after a brief illness, at his residence in Charlestown, on Friday afternoon last.

A successful trial of Phillips's Fire Annihilators has been made at Utica, N. Y., which is attested by the Mayor. City Government, and other mag-nates of that place.

To A Mr. D. S. Brown announces that he has invented a ship to reach America in for ty-eight hours and make the voyage to India and back in a fortnight \$3,038,000 and make the voyage to India and cack in a forming of 1,940,000 two inclined planes united upwards, to throw the 1,940,000 whole hull of the vessel upon the surface, and by constructing the hull of lighter materials, in geometric cache as teams in the velocity of a 8,752,000 shape, he hopes to give a steamship the velocity of a 7,557,000 railroad locomotive.

A Whole Family Poisoned.—Anthony Menkins, a jeweler, of St. Louis, together with his whole family, six in number, were poisoned last Sunday morning in consequence of partaking of food into which a quantity of arsenic had been put. Two mulatto girls in his employ are suspected of having committed the crime. One of the daughters is dead—the others are slowly recovering.

Yeas and Nays on Mr. Sumner's motion to repeal the fugitive act.—Yeas-Messrs. Chase, Hale, Sumner and Wade-4.

and Wade—4.

Nays—Messra. Adams, Badger, Bayard, Bell, Borland, Bradbury, Bright, Broadhead, Brooke, Butler, Cass, Charlton, Clarke, Clements, Cooper, Dawson, De Saussure, Dodge, of Iowa, Douglass, Felch, Fish, Geyer, Gwin, Hamiin, Houston, Hunter, James, Janes, of Iowa, King, Mallory, Mangum, Mason, Merriweather, Miller, Morton, Pearce, Pratt, Rusk, Shi Ids, Smith, Soule, Spraance, Toucey, Underwood, Upham, Walker and Weller—47.

Honor to the memorable 4 !

Maine.—There were 94,651 votes thrown in Maine at the last election, the largest ever thrown. In the great avalanche of 1840, 92,813 were thrown—a figure which the returns have never begun to reach till this

Ex-Governor Badger of New Hampshire, died at Gilmantown, on Wednesday, of disease of the brain, at the age of 73 years and 8 months.

New Invention .- An ingenious mechanic of Nash New Invention.—An ingenious mechanic of Nashua, N. H., has invented a new method of driving circular saws without an arbor. With a saw arranged as he has it, a four foot saw will cut a board three and half feet wide, while as now arranged, a four foot saw will hardly cut one and one half feet. It is also arranged so that it will cut when the carriage is going either way, and will, at the same time, saw nearly twice as fast.

In Dauphin Co., Va., are to be seen the smallest specimens of humanity probably in existence, viz.: two brothers, perfect in every respect, the elder three years old, seventeen inches in height, and weighing only seven pounds; the younger, six months old, weighing only three pounds. The parents are very large persons, the father weighing two hundred and four pounds and the mother four hundred and ninety-six pounds.

Fugilive Slaves Arrested .- An advertise registre States Arrested.—An advertisement appeared in the Republican a few days since, giving notice of the escape, on the 4th inst., from Stc. Genevieve county, of nine slaves, and offering a reward of \$1,600 for their apprehension. A search was made for them last week by some police officers from this city, but with no success. Yesterday, however, three of the slaves were brought here in the custody of Messrs. Meld, Lane and Moore, citizens of Alton, by whom they had been arrested.—St. Louis Rep. 19th.

New York, Sept. 25. New York, Sept. 25.

Great Fire and Loss of Life.—The large steam confection and chocolate factory of Messrs. K. S. Mendez & Stenleus, in Duane street, was destroyed by fire this morning. Loss about \$300,000; partially insured. Arthur Evans, a fireman, was killed while on duty by the falling of a hoist wheel.

Deaths by an Explosion of Camphene.—Yesterday afternoon, a woman named Rebecca Doyle, uged 24, together with her infant, seven months old, were burnt to death, in this city, by the explosion of a camphene

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 26. Accidents.—Mr. Henry Adair, while on his way to the Whig meeting at Pottsville, was run over by the cars of the Roading Railroad yesterday, at Phenixville, and had his arm crushed.

yesterday, near Pottsville, by which two gentlemen were severely crushed, and several others slightly injured. NORWALK, Sept. 27.

A woman known as Mrs. Burns, living in this vicinity, was walking on the railway track, under a bridge, half a mile below this place, and was struck by the cars of the 8 o'clock train from New York, in passing, and instantly killed. A Man Killed on the Valley Railroad.—On Saturday last, the morning train to Bellows Falls, ran on to and killed Amos Fayrbrother, a little below West-

Anti-Maine Law Demonstration.—The house of the Mayor of Lynn—a friend to the Maine Liquor Law—was entered this morning very early by several rowdies, who defaced the exterior, and soiled the carpets with blacking, &c. They effected their entrance by breaking a window.

Mike Walsh, the notorious rowdy, is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fourth District of New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 25. Ole Bull presented him self in Independence Hall to-day, and took the necessary oath to become a citizen. Monsters .- The Barre Patriot states that Mr. Wn

Cowee, of West Brookfield, has now growing in his garden a eucumber four feet in length, minus one

inch. He has another of the same species, which is about three feet long. This statement is made upon the authority of a gentleman who has measured those vegetable monsters. that God 'who has made of one blood all nations of PURITY of ELECTIONS. Henry B. Beit, the defeated candidate for Sheriff in St. Louis county, Missouri, has given notice, that he will contest the election of John M. Wimer, on the ground that 414 persons, whose names he gives, voted, who were not citizens of the United States; that 164 voted twice, 30 voted 5 times, and he

3 times, 9 voted 4 times, and 8 voted 5 times; and he gives the name of each individual.

An English publisher, named Thomas Bosall the sales he may make

The postmaster at St. Louis recently received a letter from Ireland, inquiring for a lucky emigrant, named Robert Baldwin, who has become heir to near-

At a meeting of the Free Soilers of Waltham the Rev. John Pierpont, of Medford, was selected as their first choice for Congress, from the 7th District.

The Lynn News states that the number of shoes made in that city, last year, was 4,571,400 pairs, or 14,000 pairs per day, or 1200 pairs per hour, or 20 pairs per minute, or one pair every three seconds. Caleb Vaughn, one of the hands on the freight train of the Stonington Railroad, was wounded, pro-bably mortally, between Shannock and Kingston, on Friday morning last.

The A july in Shenandoah county, Va, has rendered a verdict of \$9,000 against a stage company, in favor of a passenger, whose leg was broken so as to make him a cripple for life, by the upsetting of one of the company are restricted. North Fifth street, Philadelphia. Donations for the publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications of the company's stages.

to Col. Singleton, a prominent citizen of Columbia. S. C., died suddenly, on Monday, at his residence.

Kingston, Sept. 24th.

Death of John Vanderlyn, the Artist. - John Vander lyn, the celebrated American Artist, died suddenly last night, at the Kingston Hotel.

For It is estimated by the letter-writers from the South, that the cotton crop, this year, will be the largest ever raised, and that it will reach 3,500,000 Curious Mail Matter .- The Lowell News says that

couple of live mice were received in a scaled letter, through the Post Office in that city, last week. They came from North Billerica. This is the first instance we ever knew of the mail bag being used as a rattrap.

Ole Bull.—The Philadelphia North American says
Ole Bull, the great violinist, has purchased 120,000
acres of land in Potter county, Pennsylvanis, for the
purpose of founding thereon a colony of his Norwegian countrymen. The vanguard of the enterprise,
consisting of some thirty hardy looking men, have already arrived at Condersport, in that county.

To R. T. Duncanson, a colored man of Cincinnati, has painted a large subject from Paradise Lost, which is spoken of by the western papers as a work of decided genius. It is now on exhibition at Pitta-

The Cambridge Chronicle states that the trus-tees of Mount Auburn are about to erect a tower sixty-two feet in height, on the top of the highest hill in Mount Auburn, which will enable visitors to view the beautiful scenery of the surrounding country.

Five young girls one day recently entered the baths on the Rhine, at Cologne. They were heard laughing and talking in the bathing room which they occupied, when suddenly the noise ceased. The master of the establishment, feeling alarmed, opened the door, and found that the flooring had given away, and that the whole party had fallen through into the river, and been carried away by the stream.

For John Newell, of Boston, has produced an article called 'Newell's Patent Safety Lamp and Lamp Feeder,' which does away with all fear of explosion in the burning of Camphene, Burning Fluid, or any explosive compound now used in the production of light. The utility and efficiency of this invention is certified to by Dr. Charles T. Jackson and Dr. Augustus A. Hayes, two eminent chemists and men of sections.

Commission of the Commission o

Mr. Fenno, who was drowned in Boston harbor, had, at different times, the good fortune to rescue no less than nine persons from watery graves and his untimely end, in view of this fact, is rendered doubly deplorable.

The Springfield Republican says S. D. Nims, of Palmer, has made an invention for ringing a bell at every railroad crossing, when the cars are within half a mile of it. It consists of a gear, operated upon by the flangs of the car wheels, which communicates motion to the bell by a wire. The proprietors of Grace Church have erected

a 'spite fence' against one of their neighbor's houses, at an expense of over \$2000, because the windows of that neighbor's house overlook Rev. Dr. Taylor's flower garden! Great business for a church. 'Oh, Graceious!' The Boston Christian Observer, a pro-slavery

Baptist paper, established some two years since, by Mr. Nichols, formerly publisher of the Christian Watchman, has ceased to exist. The Hon. Samuel H. Walley has been nomi

nated as the Whig candidate for Congress from Dis trict No. 4 A Plank .- A vessel arrived lately at Portsmouth Eng., on board of which was a plank which is stated to exceed in size any piece of wood yet cut. It was intended for the World's Fair, but it was too late for

the purpose, no vessel being within reach which could accommodate it. This plank is 248 feet long, 22 inches broad, and 6 inches in thicks Death of a Genius .- Dr. Geo. B. Champlin died at Cuba, N. Y., last week. He was born in New Lordon, Conn., in 1792; and in the course of his life habeen an author, a printer, a doctor, &c.

> NINETEENTHA NATIONAL

ANTI-SLAVERY BAZAAR.

To BE HELD IN BOSTON, MASS., DURING THE CHRIST-MAS WEEK OF 1852.

The Managers of the National Anti-Slavery Bazas feel it unnecessary, on the present occasion, to enter upon any full or detailed exposition of their principles or objects. These have been avowed and pursued for so many years, and with so much publicity, as to render such a procedure superfluous. We would not, at the same time, lose sight of the great fact, that there may be many among us, whose consciences and hearts have been but recently aroused to a sense of the importance of this great question, who, though feeling much, may be doing little, and who would gladly velcome a medium by which their exertions will be made effective toward the overthrow of American Slavery. To such, we would submit the very briefest outline of our principles and aim.

We regard the idea of property in man as unparalelled, whether considered in respect to its atrocity or absurdity-consequently, that all legislation based thereon is in the highest degree criminal. Any other doctrine outrages every intellectual perception and every human instinct.

Considering the above a self-evident proposition underlying all religion and all morality, apart from whose recognition the words right, justice, become meaningless, we esteem its opponents, whether slaveholders or the apologists of slaveholding, as implicated in guilt of the most fearful description, both against

men,' and against their fellow-men generally, the

rights of all being perilled by the enslavement of any. The promulgation of this doctrine is the end and aim of our association. By its presentation to individual hearts and consciences the country through, we would arouse so deep a spirit of personal repentance and self-sacrifice as shall result in a national contrition and reformation. When this is accomplished, the The entire steam tonnage of Great Britain is said to be 142,080 tons; of the United States 472,113 tons. We have some 625 seagoing boats, and 765 river and lake steamers; and our internal steam marrine exceeds the whole English steam tonnage by best modes of action for the accomplishment of its will. To this result, and this only, our funds are devoted worth, who is publishing an edition of Uncle Tom's Cabin, has written to Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, the author of that popular work, that he shall be pleased to remit her the sum of six cents a copy upon all the scales he may make. The is done the manual transfer of the common Father of all, and in behalf of humanity in its most suffering and suffer This is doing the hand- humanity, in its most suffering and me thing, and shows Mr. Bosworth to be a man of we appeal for help to all of every class, creed, clime or nation. Great as is the work, few and humble as The Atlas says that Geo. T. Curtis, the slave catching Commissioner, who wrote the Webster Address, is neither an 'eminent Whig' nor a 'sterling We are working in harmony with agencies vast as Whig.' Exactly. He is only a distinguished Curtis.

*Davis's Case.**—The sentence of death on Thomas Description of the work, few and manifele as are the laborers, we feel exonerated from all charge of presumption or folly as respects its undertaking. We are working in harmony with agencies vast as inscrutable, and it is not for us to draw back from this Dacis's Case.—The sentence of death on Thomas Davis has been commuted to imprisonment for life, by a unanimous vote of the Council.

We entreat that this appeal may be considered personal one to all whose eyes it shall reach. We conjure you, the dwellers throughout this broad country, to recognize an individual responsibility in this matter. Look beyond the petty emotions and interests of a merely mundane or conventional life, and ask, if the question of your duty to three millions of Where shall he go?—The old line Democrats of Slaves was not settled for you, by the fact that your birth-place was the United States. This cause has claims on all, but in an especial manner on these claims on all, but in an especial manner on those The N. Y. Mercantile Library Association will who, by the very circumstance of position, must be, give Mr. Webster \$500 for a lecture at the opening of their course, next winter.

who, by the very circumstance of position, must be, if not its opponents, its abettors. We ask your sympathy, your money, your time and influence, and proffer thy, your money, your time and influence, and proffer a medium through which all may be successfully em ployed. Any information necessary to individuals or associations desiring to co-operate with us, may be obtained by application to any member of the undersigned Committee.

Donations of money, or articles or materials fo manufacture, may be sent to any member of the Com publication of the Liberty Bell, and communications for the same, may be addressed to A. W. Weston ANNE WARREN WESTON.

ANN GREENE PHILLIPS.

LOUISA LORING. HELEN E. GARRISON, CATHERINE SARGENT, HENRIETTA SARGENT. MARY GRAY CHAPMAN. MARY MAY, SARAH R. MAY, CAROLINE F. WILLIAMS, FRANCES MARY ROBBINS, CAROLINE WESTON. ELIZA L. FOLLEN, SUSAN C. CABOT, ELIZABETH A. COTTON. LYDIA PARKER, EVELINA A. S. SMITH. SARAH SHAW RUSSELL, MARIA LOWELL, THANKFUL SOUTHWICK, SARAH H. SOUTHWICK. ANN R. BRAMHALL, HANNAH TUFTS, SARAH B. SHAW. ELIZABETH GAY, MARY WILLEY, ABBY FRANCIS, CHARLOTTE S. SARGENT, ELIZA F. EDDY, MARY H. JACKSON

LECTURES.

The NINTH COURSE OF LECTURES before the Salem Female Anti-Slavery Society, comprising eight in num-ber, will be delivered upon successive Sunday Even-

ings.

The Introductory Lecture will be given by Rev. O. FROTHINGHAM, of Salem, on Sunday Evening, t. 3d, at Lyceum Hall, at 7 o'clock.
The remainder of the course will be as follows:

Oct. 10-Miss S. Holley, of Rochester, N. Y. 17th-Rev. John T. Sargeant, of Boston. 25th—Edmund Quincy, Esq., of Dedham. 21st—Miss Lucy Stone of West Brookfield.

Nov. 7th—Rev. F. P. Appletion, of Danvers. 14th — Wendell Phillips, Esq., of Boston. 21st—Wm. Lloyd Garrison, of Boston.

Admittance, 6 1-4 cents. Tickets for the course, 37 1-2 cts. E. J. KENNY, Rec. Sec'y.

CONVENTIONS IN NORTHAMPTON AND SPRINGFIELD. An Anti-Slavery Convention will be held in Northampton, on Sunday, Oct. 17, and another in Springfield, on Wednesday, Oct. 20—both Conventions to be attended by Wendell Phillips and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. Further particulars hereafter.

TO LYCEUM COMMITTEES.

TO LYCKUM COMMITTERS.

Prof. W. S. Brown, Author of 'Chemistry for Beginners, &c., is now ready to enter into engagements with Lyceum Committees and others, to deliver Lectures on Chemical Apparatus is large, and specially adapted for illustrating Popular Lectures,

Prof. B. would direct particular attention to his new lecture, prepared for the approaching season, entitled 'Poetry and Magic of Science.'

Le Address W. S. Brown, Blackstone, Mass.

NOTICE.

give a home and instruction to a bright Cuban boy, some twelve years old, who has had some three years' common school teaching in New England?

Address WENDELL PHILLIPS, BROOKFIELD (Worcester Co.)

Is there any friend of the colored people, who will

An anti-slavery meeting will be held at the Podunk meeting-house, in Brookfield, on Sunday, Oct. 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., and will be attended by Stephen S. Foster and Samuel May, jr. MISS SALLIE HOLLEY,

cture as follows:	Mass. Zinti-Oit	very o	ocice,,
Lynn,	Wednesday	eve'g,	Oct. 6.
16	Friday	44	44 8.
Salem,	Sunday	44	** 10.
Lowell,	Tuesday	46	** 12.
Lawrence.	Wednesday	**	** 13.
Lowell,	Friday,	66	44 15.

CARD. The undersigned desires publicly to acknowledge the kindness of Captain Kimball Estabrook, of the steamer City of Boston, in allowing him a free passage in that vessel from Boston to Philadelphia. The City of Boston is a noble sea-boat, and her commander a noble man, worthy of the entire confidence of the public. He is not ashumed to own himself a friend of the oppressed, and especially of the fugitive slave. He has not been unfamiliar, in years past, with the operations of the underground railroad.

DANIEL DRAYTON.
Philadelphia, Sept. 22, 1852.

MEETING POSTPONED.

The meeting of the Old Colony A. S. Society, advertised in last week's Liberator, to be holden in Hanson, is unavoidably postponed until further notice.

H. BRIGHAM, Secry.

ANTI-SLAVERY LECTURES. W. B. STONE, an Agent of the Mass. A. S. Society, will lecture as follows:

At Hubbardston, Saturday and Sunday, Oct. 2d

and 3d; Petersham, Monday, Oct. 4th; Barre, Tues-day, Oct. 5th; Hardwick, Wednesday, Oct. 6. DANIEL FOSTER,

An Agent of the Mass. Anti-Slavery Society, will lecture as follows :--Fitchburg, Friday, Oct. 1. Monday, " 4. Thursday, " 7. Westminster,

Gardner, Thursday, "7.

N. B. In each case it may be expected that Mr. F.
will remain in the place named until the date of his
next following appointment, closing at Gardner, on
Sunday, Oct. 10. DIED-In this city, on Friday morning last, Sept.

24th, Miss Catherine Sargent, daughter of the late Epes Sargent, Esq., aged 77. By this translation, the cause of the stricken slave, and of all identified with him by complexion, has lost one of its truest and best friends. Her sympathics were constantly affected, and her charities actively exercised, in behalf of the poor, the outcast, and the oppre meek and quiet spirit, her beneficence was dispensed unostentatiously, the right hand not knowing what the left did. As the coffin containing her remains was carried out of the house, to be conveyed to Mount Auburn, a colored friend who was in attendance exclaimed aloud, with touching pathos, 'There goes one of the best friends I have found in the world '-and his eye moistened as he paid the grateful tribute. He related to us some of the many cases of distress which the deceased had alleviated through her charities, entrusted to his care, and by him faithfully applied. No cloud at any time hung over her mind as to the future. In the Divine arrangement, to her death was as beautiful as life. Her faith in the patern al character of the Universal Father never wavered, and she was ever ready for her summons to another sphere of existence. She lived to a ripe old age, beloved and honored by all who knew her, and has now entered into rest-the 'joy of her Lord.'-Ed. Lib.

PROSPECTUS

THE NEW ERA:

OR. HEAVEN OPENED TO MAN. Behold, I make all things New.' 'Hereafter ye shall see Heaven Opened.'

Behold, I make all things New. 'Hereafter ye shall see Heaven Opened.'

I propose to issue a weekly paper, with the above title, devoted to Spiritual Facrs, Pullosophy and Lipe—to be published in the city of Boston, on each successive Wednesday morning. It will be printed on good paper, with fair type, in a folio form, with a beautiful vignette at the head of it, of Heaven opening, and the angels descending! a picture which shall correspond with the title of the publication, and be eminently significant of the New Age on which our world is entering. It will be a medium for the higher order of Spiritual Communications—a vehicle for the facts, philosophy and practical suggestions of human correspondents, and for such editorial matter as the changing circumstances of the times and the needs of the public shall seem to demand. It shall be a price paper, in the best sense of the word: free for the utterance of all worthy and useful thought—free and Love and Wisdom are free! It will spontaneously avoid all sectarianism, (except to give it criticism,) and will be the unswerving advocate of Universal Truth.

Friends of Humanity, and lovers of Spiritual Communion—are you ready for such a paper in this locality? If so, will you do me and the cause the favor to send in your names, pledged to pay in advance on the receipt of the first number. And when the list reaches the least number requisite for its support, the first number will be issued.

TERMS—The New Era will be published at

number will be issued.

TERMS:-The New Era will be published at \$1 50 per annum in advance.

ET All communications must be addressed to me, (postage paid), at Hoston, Mass. Will those to whom this Prospectus is sent obtain all the names they can, and make returns soon?

S. CROSRY HEWITT.

Boston, Sept. 11, 1852.

JOHN OLIVER,

CARPENTER, No. 7 TRAVERSE STREET, CORNER OF FRIEND STREET,

BOSTON. SLATE at Anti-Slavery office, 21 Cornh Orders left there attended to every day. tion.'-- PALFREY.



From the National Era. HOLD YOUR TONGUE.

BY GEORGE W. LIGHT.

You have said that we shall no longer agitate. I mean to agitate; now, what will you do about it?

— Giddings. There is no power in all the cravenhood of the

century that can put a stop to our agita-

Don't you feel the Union shake? Hold your tongue ! That the universe will split, If the devil slack his grasp, Though a joke, is awful wit! Hold your tongue!

Hear your master crack his whip! Hold your tongue! With the meanest Yankee grease Smear the hinges of your knees, And in silence pray for peace. Hold your tongue!

Let the bloodhounds have their fill: Hold your tongue! All your little conscience sell : For the Union must be saved, If salvation come from hell! Hold your tongue!

Will the land of Pilgrim sires Hold its tongue? Tyrant! dream your dream of lies! We hurl back your words of scorn ; All your insolence despise! Hold your tongue!

Traitors, throwing down their arms, Hold their tongues; Cravens, on their knees, submit; But the Eagle of the North Never did her mountains quit !. Hold your tongue!

Do you talk of threatening clouds? Hold your tongue! For, behind them, Freedom's sun, Laughing at their thunder-tones, Sees them dwindle, one by one ! Hold your tongue!

Tyranny will yet for shame Hold its tongue, And its clanking chains be still! But, as long as God shall reign, Freedom's trumpet never will Hold its tongue!

From Punch. AN ELECTION ROAR FROM THE BRIT-ISH LION.

Oh, election time is the time for me, With its bands and its beef and its beer so free: I'm a big beast always, but then, d'ye see, A bigger beast than ever I be. With a tooral-looral.

For they lets me loose to ramp and roar, And they gives me victuals and drink galore, A d the more I calls for, they draws the more, And I know it aint me as pays the score, With a tooral-looral.

So I blows my 'bacca and swigs my ale, And with ribbons I ties my mane and tail, And backs my opinions without any fail, Which is always his'n as pays on the nail, With a tooral-looral.

Tother times deuce a bit the big-wigs thinks What I says or does, or eats or drinks ; But then, if I only nods or winks, I'm as wise as a sarpent, and deep as a Sphynx, With my tooral-looral.

Mrs. Lioress then is a reg'lar saint, And my cubs is angels, and fit to paint, And all the world through such a Lion there aint, As the British-and, neither, I s'pose, there baint, With a tooral-inoral.

It's wonderful, then, how the tip-top nobs With the British Lion hobs and bobs; Till there's no such thing in the world as mobs, With our tooral-looral.

So I eats myself hungry, and drinks myself dry, For I knows what 'twill come to, by and by; And sometimes I says to myself, on the sly, They must see a deal o' green in my eye, With their tooral-looral.

Instead of flatt'ring and letting me loose, To swill like a hog, and to hiss like a goose, I fancies a dose of wholesome abuse To the British Lion might be o' more use Than their tooral-looral.

If they made me less of a hustings tool, Didn't call me wise when they think me a fool; If, instead of rousing my passions, they'd rule, And pack off the poor British Lion to school,

With a tooral-looral; I'll answer for it, if once they began To deal upon this here sort of plan, That the British Lion, as fast as he can, Will grow less of a brute, and more of a man,

With a tooral-looral. THE PIRST-BORN.

The First-born is a fairy child, A wondrous emanation! A tameless creature, fond and wild-A moving exultation! Beside the hearth, upon the stair,

Its footsteps laugh with lightness; And cradled, all its features fair Are touched with mystic brightness First pledge of their betrothed love-

O, happy they that claim it! First gift direct from Heaven above-O, happy they that name it! It tunes the household with its voice, And, with quick laughter ringing, Makes the inanimate rooms rejoice, A hidden rapture bringing.

Its beauty all the beauteous things By kindred light resembles; But, evermore, with fluttering wings, On fairy confines trembles. So much of those that gave it birth. Of father and of mother, So much of this world built on earth

And so much of another.

TO SORROW. BY LUCY A. COLBY.

O! sad-eyed angel, with thy smileless brow, And drooping pinions trailing in the dust, Though dark and loveless seems thy mission, thou Dos: watch the growth of an immortal trust, A holy faith, undoubting and sublime, Which lifts us from this sad, strange world of ours To a celestial and unclouded clime,

Where never falls a blight upon the flowers! Once thou didst seem a fearful thing to me-A shadow interposed to veil the light, And long and vainly did I strive to free My soul from thy sad presence, and the might

Of rayless darkness round me gathering: That time is past. I see thee as thou art, sunbeam brightness on thy drooping wing; Fondly I fold thee to my throbbing heart, And, while I meekly mourn my lonely lot, I bless thee for the lessons thou hast taught.

The Liberator.

NATIONAL WOMAN'S RIGHTS CONVEN-TION AT SYRACUSE.

nd the Convention would find out their mistake. She invoked a careful attention to the business of the else public life will be as corrupt as politics now are meeting, and a dispensing with all egotism. She referred also to the favorable success which had attended previous meetings, and alluded to the almost unani- to be dead in law-to be suspended. I like this latter mous courtesy of the public journals where their Conto keep up in interest with prior Conventions. She rights are suspended, will come out a live women wished all votes to be given in a firm voice, and yet. The laws provide that there shall be no confisc nothing short of universal rights could meet the contingency. (Cheers.)

A letter was read from Horace Greeley, in which he insisted that increase of the means of employment was the necessary mode of elevating the sex. He also insisted that increase in the wages of labor was demanded by justice, and a necessary measure of reform. He suggested that friends of the cause should hegin by granting female laborers proper prices for land, which expressed, in his peculiar style, his sympa

England, expressing her warm sympathy with the Woman's Rights movement. The women of America had greater facilities, she declared, and should therefore lead the van in this great enterprise.

one half the men suffered the same political disabili- getting her to heaven before her time. Mr. Smith went ties under which women labor, they would be efficient helpers in securing to women their rights. It wished women to have a fair field to test their ability would not then be a matter of gallantry, but a deep, It was time enough to criticise the experiment when it personal interest. The English were then better had been tried. Her rights in every respect were in circumstanced than the Americans, and she hoped volved in her rights at the ballot-box. Mrs. Davis would communicate that fact to Mrs. Reed. Mr. Greeley, would be spoken of in future meet-

Mrs. Nichols contended for identity of sphere. If man is woman's head, and woman man's helper, there heroically to refuse to pay taxes. The issue would thu must be a common sphere. Even in the maternal be made of taxation without representation. She confunction, they came into a more intimately united tended that this nation should be consistent in its declasphere than any where else. It is not because we ration, that government derived its just powers from wish to be men that we are engaged here. Had wo- the consent of the governed. Make your practice con man helped in framing creeds, we would have had a sistent with your theory. She advised women, when the theology in which love would have been prominent as tax-gatherers came, to refuse, and, when brought to juswell as justice. But justice is love in a chronic state. tire, to reply that taxation and representation are in (Cheers.) In our revolution, it was contended that tax- separable, and to keep saying it, in reply to every que tion without representation was unjust, yet even tion they asked. (Laughter and cheers repeated.) Bos now all classes are not represented. Man is under ob- ton court house was hung in chains, and Thomas Sims, ligation to God and man to use all his influence for in the prime of his manhood, was cast down from the good. She added, that we should get all the influence platform of freedom, to seethe in the caldron of slavery, we can. (Cheers.) She considered those who, in dis- and Boston women were taxed to defray the expens gust at polities, abstained from voting, as recreant to [Cries of 'Shame!'] You of Syracuse may have such duty. Women were always taxed, and therefore an account to settle; but you here will perhaps yet should be represented. Men give women the rescue another fugitive. (Cheers.) To you I appeal; higher department when, politely excluded from to be ready in the sacrifice for the right, let it cost what political power, they assign to them the moral in- it may. fluence. In stock company manufactories, women Mr. Brigham asked if he was in order. He then wen were allowed to vote, because their money could be into an argument against Mr. Smith's position, and ingot at in no other way. (Cheers.) Effectualities sisted upon women's duty to keep their proper sphere. settle theories. If women can vote in such compa- Mr. Brigham also alluded pointedly to the Bloomer nies, they surely may elsewhere. If women could costume, insinuating that it was a studied eccentricity. not vote on the same occasions, there could be other Mr. Smith responded to correct a misapprehension plans and other occasions set apart for that purpose. He would not go into an argument, as Lucretia Mott There are 122 ladies holding post-offices, which evinced that they are capable of holding offices.

head, and woman the helper. Mrs. N. was estranged bearer to thrust him through, that it might not be by her old theology.

It is politic to admit theories which, in carrying out, to Lucretia Mott. will correct themselves. (Cheers.)

Mrs. Mott could not allot to woman superior moral worth. She thought the demoralization mutual, Mrs. E. Oakes Smith proceeded to address the asto speak of private wrongs. Men tell us we are unfit

ored institutions. All our heads will be in the grave the male or the female. (Cheers and laughter.) before these objects are gained. We have not come Mrs. Nichols. When the female robin goes abroad for the position which we seek. Because we have not Mrs. Mott cited Mr. Brigham to many examples in the heads of gladiators and pugilists, must we be denied the privilege of using what brains we have? Let to men, as well as superior in industry. She would Syracuse, which has become the Thermopylæ of lib- not say that Mr. Brigham measured the ability of erty, be the place for our struggle. (Cheers.)

She had travelled west, and class, and the man may expect any power over an arrange friends every where said, 'Organize.' We want no despotic. She did not expect our friend to see how have ability. In spite of St. Paul, we must preach.

not properly protected; that she had no tie of namoment she takes upon herself the marriage vow. Men were mean in taking the advantage which was afforded of pillaging their wives' earnings; but they because she cannot bear the odium. The principles we contend for are hoary with years, sprinkled with the baptism of ages. The last speaker has said the grave will close over us before we gain our rights. It may be so, but we will discharge this great duty. The rights of our sex, so long denied, must yet be granted.

Mrs. Brown. Man cannot represent woman, because he knows not woman's nature. When woman is accused, she is not arraigned before a jury of her peers. It is before a jury of men. The guilty woman cannot get justice in our courts, much less the innocent. If she appeal, it is but to be ridiculed. She prefers to suffer nation carried about the same aristocracy with them in silence, rather than to have her private feelings. Our schools were opened, at last, to women, and had in silence, rather than to have her private feelings exposed to the public.

Mrs. R. continued her remarks to considerable length. good as she is. Poor woman has been shackled so omen oppose this movement as much as men do. Men acknowledge that we are right. What does woman say? Why, that men won't like it. (Cheers and (Cheers.) laughter.) The oppressions of the sex have become legal, and having become legal, have become fashiona ble. (Laughter.) Laws are made for the rich, not for the poor. Married women merge their rights in their husbands. If he pillages her of all, she has no redress. Her whole right in her own and husband's earning after marriage, is only a life interest. These unequal marked that women had less voice than men and unjust laws should be removed, and all minor injustices will disappear. (Cheers.)

in making laws. Woman is needed in public life, because she is needed to harmonize the differences. God recognized this when he organized the sexes. But ma has usurped the whole field. A painter depicted a bear and a man in the act of thrusting a knife to the heart o bruin. A bear came along, and regretted that a bear had not painted the picture. So is it in our own case We are disfranchised. We are degraded because disfranchised. Governments have their just powers in he consent of the governed. We then have no part in this government, for our consent has never been obtain Would our women give their consent to the Fugitive Slave Law ! We would not send a women out into Mrs. Mott had great objections to taking the Chair, public life to become man, but to become woman. If she has a dissimilar nature to man, it is her duty to go

ventions had been held. She wished this meeting existence. We speak of the laws which exist in all to carry out the purpose for which it was called, and the States. We have the hope that woman, though her speakers first to address the Chair, and then turn, tion of property rights for political offences, yet woman's facing the audience. The voice could be improved property rights are confiscated by law. Man's right to by carefully modulating it. As to woman's rights, property never is confiscated, not even for infidelity Law says she may, not shall, have alimony. The say we are after the pants. They have legislated away our skirts already. They do not disdain to sit upon them in their courts of justice. And now, having sought to rob us of our garments, and it is not proper to dispense with them, they must not complain if we give chase. (Laughter.)

Clementine Nichols. I am introduced as that me

ster of womanhood, a political editor. The wife is said

Mrs. E. O. Smith read a letter from John Neal of Port thy with the Woman's Rights movement. Gerrit Smith said that the men had been complain

men. They had been taking as great liberty with his rights. They were determined to have a speech out of him. He objected to Mr. Neal's compliments to woman, as though she were an angel. She is not an an Miss Lucy Stone believed that, in our country, if gel! [Cheers.] She is a woman. I do not believe in on to defend the rights of women to vote. He said he

Miss Anthony read an address to the Convention She hoped also that the question of Bread, raised by written by Elizabeth Cady Stanton. The scope of it was the duty of property-holding women to refuse paying taxes, when not represented in legislative bodies

Lucy Stone wanted the woman who had wealth, nobly

was ready to solve his inquiries. [Mrs. M. Go on.] No-when Abimilech besieged Thebes, a woman cast Mrs. Mott questioned the theory that man was the a millstone on his head, and he commanded his armor said a woman slew him. He should not leave his Mrs. Nichols. Perhaps I am a politician. (Cheers.) friend Brigham that privilege, but should turn him over

> Mrs. Nichols said that Mr. Brigham's allusion to an imals was not a happy comparison. Among no animals did males legislate away the rights of the females.

sembly. We have convened to disorganize time-hon- Mr. Brigham asked which robin sat upon the eggs,

women by his own. Mrs. M. then passed to the mer-She hoped that this was not a mere talking Convention. We have talked for years. We must now act. ability. It was impossible, she said, for one man to She had travelled west, and east, and north, and the have arbitrary power over another without becoming more Helots—no more judicial murders—no more women were robbed. Women were to feel it. Slave abandoned outcasts. We must extend our industry owners did not perceive themselves oppressors, but into every department and profession, for which we slaves did. Gerrit Smith alluded to one woman, whom our friend would call out of her sphere. If he Miss Lucy Stone addressed the Convention at length, believes in the Bible, he must acknowledge that Debdepicting forcibly the inequality and injustice of the orah, a mother in Israel, arose, by divine command, present statutes. She declared that woman was and led the armies of Israel. She also referred to the re law. A man has the custody of his the head of the Canaanite general, and was celebratwife's person. Her legal existence is suspended the ed therefor in the songs of Israel. She thought that female preaching was in harmony with the doctrine of were only just as mean as the law. By marriage, ify themselves for this function, and not to pin their faith on minister's sleeves. She cited Phebe, the diakonos, deacon or minister of the church at Cenchrea, alleging that that same expression was applied to Tychicus and men who were preachers.

She cited . Willis' Unwritten Philosophy,' and cor dially advised Mr. Brigham not to stake his wisdo against the allotment of the Almighty. Mrs. M. then went on to point out the fashionable idleness of woman-a little sewing, &c., 'in her sphere.' She referred to Catharine Beecher, in an eloquent strain of now sent out teachers. Colleges were now opened, Mrs. Rose. Enough has been said to convince every and but some and their diplomas, and now went out and and Lucy Stone and Antoinette Brown had entered one present; but my friend is mistaken. Virtue recognizes no sex; vice recognizes none. So it has been

set and obtained their diplomas, and now went out and
pleaded the cause of the slave, and of their own sex,

with an elequence a most course one. with an eloquence almost equal to that of the property issue. If mind knows sex, then man cannot act for woman; if it knows no sex, woman has as much right in the matter as man. Mrs. It continued her remarks to considerable length. As water finds its level, so will mind. Why are not women as wise as men? You might as well go to the South and set at the supported for t South, and ask the poor, degraded slaves, why they are not as wise as their masters. (Cheers.) It must be credited to the beauty of woman s mind, that she is as good as she is. Poor woman has been shackled so talented females. The reform causes of the day had long, that she loves and hugs her shackles and chains, called woman out, and shown her her true and proper sphere. It was enlarging, widening, till it was filling not only the whole earth, but also heaven.

Mr. Brigham could not appreciate the propriety Mr. Smith's mode of logic. He had not the eloquen of Miss Stone or Miss Brown, for he had not the fer inine element. He did not object to woman's voice being heard. He would have them visit this city, and seek out the breathing holes of perdition. He re

Mrs. Most asked whether her young friend h sent a protest to Old England against Victoria's pro-Autoinette Brown said that men and women have reguing Parliament. In the yearly meetings of the their peculiarities. On this account, both are needed Priends, documents read by the men, had been read

derstood. Some women here had quite good voices. She also cited Mr. B. to the example of the matron, whose boys were going out to work with their father, who charged them to obey him, or she would whip them when they came home.

Lucy Stone said Mr. Brigham lacked faith in God. God had made them women, and would keep them such. They were God's work, and God's work cannot be blotted out till He himself is blotted out. (Applause.)

Mrs. Gage, of Manlius, addressed the Convention While inferiority is universally ascribed to women, it is acknowledged that all great men were the offspring of talented and intellectual mothers. Formerly, the most common rudiments of education were deemed sufficient for women. Now people see things differently, and our schools are being opened to them. From Semiramis to Victoria, the capability of woman has been acknowledged. Corinne, Schureman and Grierson, Mary, Elizabeth, and Lady Jane Gray, Caroline Herschel, and others were mentioned as examples of talented and profoundly intellectual women.

Women do feel their degradation. They are not contented. Thousands groan under the burden of How many had she heard complain that their life was passing away useless, who know no means to remedy the evil. That their life was objectless need not be argued.

Marriage was the acme of woman's life, because nen had usurped the avocations of industry. Men had been taught that their wives were not fit for companions. It has been said, 'show a man's company, and we'll show who he is.' She said, 'show me the women of a country, and we will show you what the men are.' (Cheers.) The speaker then alluded to Elizabeth Blackwell. An abandoned woman once declared that if she could have obtained proper ocupation, she would always have remained virtuous When the Scriptuse refers to the oppression of the hireling, it does not mean so much the violation of contract between the parties, as the employment of hem for inadequate compensation.

In many countries the women are the active, and men the inefficient members of society. Among the Indians, women do all the work, in France they hold the plow, in America women as well as men labor as slaves in the open field. Once lords had supreme control over their vassals. Once fathers had absolute control for life over their children. Now things are different; we therefore have a precedent.

Mrs. G. remarked upon the ridiculous law, by which, when property is deeded away, the wife is taken into a separate room, and gravely asked if she signed this document without constraint of her husband. Out upon such a law! The very stones cry out against it! (Cheers.) The present laws are deleterious to the moral sensibilities of both husband and wife. Women have been compared to slaves. The analogy is incomplete. Slaves may be set free; not so with women. Women are so educated that the affairs of government are mysterious to them. They are taught to reverence the authors of their degradation, on the Catholic maxim-that 'Ignorance is the mother of devotion.' If the people are not made for the government but

anxiety to obtain it. Let us so employ our talent as they did not avail themselves of these trades. It was to receive the plaudit of our Maker, Well done!

was greeted with frequent applause. The President said that the arguments had been carefully proposed, and were worthy of a woman.

Jane Elizabeth Jones, of Ohio, was glad she lived n this age, when progress was advancing so rapidly She was one of those women who talk little about Woman's Rights, but she took her rights and said nothing about it. (Applause.) She had occupied pulpits all around where she lived. Men cared not about their taking their rights, but objected to their boasting about it. She demanded those rights which men was most unwilling to grant, which, if granted, the citadel would surrender at discretion. She wanted the right to vote; she wanted to vote and be voted for. (Applause.) Men asserted this right as evidence of their humanity; and in denying it to us, they deny our humanity. We claim our franchise as a right, When we exercise our right to vote, we will make argument for refusing the right to property. Common law gives the husband on marriage all the wife's personal property .-She wanted the right to hold property, and all the rights man has. We-the women-have got to take our rights. Men can't do it for us. The laws do not hinder us from engaging as merchants. Who of all that attend Woman's Rights Conventions has yet apprenticed her daughter to a jeweler, wheelright, or to any of the mechanic arts? Men will not complain of your taking your rights, but of your making a and wanted to know what the rest wanted. (Loud applause.)

Miss Lydia A. Jenkins, of Waterloo, asked Mrs. Jones whether the rights of suffrage was prohibited to women. The laws allowed the men to vote-did they prohibit women?

Mrs Jones said she was not sufficiently acquainted with the law to answer, but she held that whether the could abrogate. Miss Antoinette Brown said she knew instance

of colored persons voting under the same circumstances, and their vote being allowed by the legal authorities, there being no express provision forbidding them to vote. She had just been informed by some person, that J. A. Dix declared the proceedings of a school meeting void, because two women voted at it. But this proved nothing, except the individual

Mr. Jones said he supposed Miss Brown referred to Ohio, where cases of that kind had come before the courts; but it was a splitting of hairs between black and white blood, and the judges decided in favor of the right to vote because there was fifty per cent, of white blood in the persons in question. He thought that the permission to white males to vote excluded

said 'all citizens,' but they discovered afterwards that the word male was not inserted, and they immediateing is an extract from the letter:— Every real position in society is achieved by conduct. I must coneverybody will be the gainers, and whoever says you manifested applause, have forfeited any essential grace or virtue of woman-

by the women's clerk that they might be better un- | hood by your act, betrays, by the accusation, an utter incompetency to judge upon questions of human responsibility and obligation.' I hardly know a village which does not num-

ber among its laborers in the various mechanical and mercantile professions, women who have established an acceptable reputation in those departments. Many a mother who would not dare to come to your Convention, is glad to be cured of her own or her children's ails by my good friend, Dr. Harriet Hunt. I have never heard that the admiration of the theatre-goers at Mrs. Mowatt's 'Parthenia' was abated by the reflection that this excellent woman is in her way a public teacher. I doubt whether the great Apostle himself would tell Lucretia Mott to over her face in the church ; while thousands of intelligent p ople listen with delight to the lectures of Mrs. Oakes Smith, and the historical researches of Mrs. Putnam, or the scientific researches of Miss Mitchell, receive the respect they demand; while women, in almost every department of American life, except those concerning which we yet stand before the world a nation of experimenters, have been and are recognized for their 'work's sake.' It seems to me that the discussion about woman's sphere is alike wrong, who do not know the proper means of redress. petty and mysterious. Woman's sphere is now wherever she makes it, and there it always will be.

Mr. May referred to the idea of women having first organized State and National Government, ignoring the existence of the other sex, and acknowledged that men had managed political matters so wretchedly, that if the women should assume the government, he for one would consent, only wishing them not to treat the men as the men had treated them. Mrs. Jones said they were firing at random, present

ing resolutions without end, and acting upon none They ought to stick to parliamentary usage. B. S. Jones moved that Gerrit Smith's three reso-

utions should be taken up this afternoon. Mr. May said Miss Lucy Stone had proposed that

the speaking should take this course. She had good reasons, and could explain them for herself. (Miss Stone advanced, and was welcomed with rapturou applause.)

The President thought this Convention as orderly regular and parliamentary as those of men

Miss Lucy Stone said the interest that was excited las vening showed that they knew what they were about. She did not care a fig for other Conventions or their usages. She was very much of the opinion of the Quakers, that they should speak as the spirit moved them. She did not believe that it was so easy to go and take their rights as Mrs. Jones had said. Wo men wanted to be employed as printers; but the me 'struck,' and they could not be employed. Harriet K. Hunt went to claim her right in the college where she had obtained permission to study from the heads of it; but the students sacrificed her. Miss Harriet Hunt, exclaimed in a laugh-No

exactly. Mrs. Mott-They suspended her, though life is no

Miss Stone-When the slavery agitation commen ed, all was turmoil and violence, and even women were pelted with rotten eggs and brickbats, and even pastoral letters and newspaper squibs were writte government for the people, have not women some against the Grimkes; but now they were permitted right to inquire into matters? Nothing is so strong to meet here in peace. They had had handicraft evidence of the love of liberty in mankind, as their trades to go to, such as jewellers or prenologists; but their duty, whenever a lady set up in business, t Reforms are gradual. There is no surer evidence of give her a preference. Why not go to the lady i their final success than the efforts made to check them. Albany who examines heads, instead of Dr. Fowler a Mrs. G. was listened to with great attention, and New York, whom she was glad to see present. Then the pulpits were open to ladies, and Antoinette Brown was an example, though she could not get ordained a present. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Jones said the real cause of the abuse of the Grimkes and Abbey Kelley was not because they took their right of speaking, but because they attack ed the positions of others. She (Mrs. Jones) was pelted from head to foot with eggs, because of her attacking the pro-slavery clergy in their position. The clergy were very friendly to female mis on their return from abroad, and open their doors to

Mrs. Paulina W. Davis delivered an eloquent address on marriage, showing that from want of pro per education and training, and from marriages taking place too early, most marriages are unhappy, and the gnorant child-woman withers away from the affection and shall occupy it with no pledges, no conditions. of the man whom so calls her husband, because when her beauty and personal charms fail, she has no in our pledges, and not before. Suppose most of us do ward resources either for herself or her companion She drew a vivid picture of the unmarried flirt and that right to those who do? (Hear, hear.) We want the married coquette, and concluded by moving the following preamble and resolution :-

Inasmuch as the family is the central and suprer institution among human societies, so that all other organizations, whether of Church or State, depen upon it for their character and action, its evils bein the source of all evil, and its good the fountain of al good, involved in the destiny of the race. And, inas much as marriage, the bond of this principal and primary of human associations, was the only institu tion given by the Creator in the innocence of Eden noise about it. She had now told what she wanted, and is the chosen symbol of relation for the union of the Church to her Redeemer in the paradise to come We are thereby taught as much as we can yet com prehend of the deep significance of its ideas, and the boundless beneficence of its office in the economy of human existence. Resolved, therefore, That the correction of it

abuses is the starting point of all the reforms which the world needs; and that woman, by every part o statute book was in favor or against the right, woman her natural constitution, and every circumstance of her had a natural right to vote, which no human laws actual position, is the fitting minister of its redeeming agency; and that answering to the duties of her grea nission, and acting within her appropriate sphere she is authorized to demand the emancipation of her sex from all the slaveries of law and custom, which, hitherto, have made and kept her incapable of her heaven-appointed office. And, that woman may perform her duties and fulfil her destiny, we demand for her moral, social, pecuniary and political freedom We demand that her proper individuality be held sacred, her natural independence respected, her faculties all educated within their aims, and objects freely opened to her aspirations, her physical and mental health justly regarded and all her natural strength elicited, without limit or restraint, reward or penalty, other than the laws of her own nature and of general harmony imposed, in order that with enlightened conscience and untrammeled energies, she may do her proper work, and contribute to the peculia elements of the new civilization now opening upon Mrs. Davis said when the Rhode Island Convention the world, in which love shall overrule force, and o alter the Constitution was sitting, in the draft they equal liberty and justice shall replace the degradation of castes and the oppression of individuals. Mrs. Nichols said, that only under the cou

ly put it in, intending, of course, to exclude women. law of England has women been deprived of her Mrs. D. then proceeded to read a letter of Rev. A. D. natural rights. Instances are common where the Mayo, of Gloucester, Mass., remarking that it was husband's aged parents are supported, and the wives supposed the clergy were opposed, yet here was a are left paupers, and the wives earnings thus employ distinguished clergyman in their favor. The follow-ed. She had asked judges why the personal property that it was because, if she should marry again, the vince my people that I am a true minister of the second husband would obtain that property. A gospel, before I can claim their respect and support second wrong to remedy the first one perpetuated And when a woman, in the possession and exercise of A man had told her that his wife was feeble, and had the powers and opportunities given her by God, tells not earned the property, and was not justly entitled me she must trade, or instruct the young, or heal the to an equal share. "He remarked that she had nine sick, or paint, or sing, or act upon the stage, or call children! Which is the most important, the children sinners to repentance, I can say but one thing—just a woman bears or the bread and butter they cat what I must say to the man who affirms the same- (Applause.) This is a delicate question, and I appear My friend, show your ability to move society in this to the women here to sustain me. Mrs. N's remarks way, and all creation cannot deprive you of the right. were continued in this strain to the great satisfaction If you can do this naturally and well, then you and of the great mass of the audience, who frequently

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